AN ACCOUNT OF THE Tranſactions OF THE LATE KING JAMES IN IRELAND.

Wherein is contain'd

The Act of ATTAINDER Paſt at *Dublin* in *May*, 1689.

AS ALSO

The Proclamation for Raiſing Twenty thouſand Pounds *per Menſem*, without an Act of Parliament.

WITH

Other Proclamations and Acts made There.

LONDON,

Printed for *Robert Clavell*, *Jonathan Robinſon*, and *Joſeph Watts*, Bookſellers in S. *Pauls* Church-Yard, 1690.

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AN ACCOUNT OF THE Transactions

JUL 1

AN ACCOUNT OF THE Tranſactions OF THE LATE KING JAMES IN IRELAND.

SInce my repair into *England*, whither I in the Month of *May* laſt made my Eſcape with the manifeſt peril of my Life, being ſurrounded with a Thouſand Difficulties and Hazards, I encountred another Affliction of a different temper and complexion, and ſuch as I little ſuſpected to find among the Inhabitants of this happy Country. Had my Converſation been among *Bigotted Papiſts* (of whoſe Society I was never very fond); had I hapned into the Herd of deſperate *Malecontents*, whoſe ſordid

 com-

complyance with the exorbitant Infractions of the Municipal Laws, and the arbitrary Invaſions of all Civil Rights, during the deſpotical Tyranny of the late Reign had hardned them in their Apoſtacy, and rendred them as uncapable of Conviction, as they are unworthy of Mercy: I ſhould either have withdrawn my ſelf from ſuch unſeaſonable Picqueering, or with a Chriſtian Compaſſion lamented their incorrigible Obſtinacy and Defection. But ſometime Buſineſs, ſometime Curioſity leading me to a frequency of Converſe, and a variety of New Faces, I became aſtoniſhed to hear and obſerve many Perſons (profeſſing the *Proteſtant Religion*) ſo ſhamefully abandon'd to a perverſe and degenerate ſenſe of the late miraculous Revolution, and an uneaſie reſtleſneſs under the Auſpicious Government of a *Proteſtant King* and *Queen*.

But when among their Sophiſtical Arguments I overheard them urge the Actions and Behaviour of the late King in *Ireland*, the Tranquility of the *Proteſtants* there, and their Immunity from the Rigor of the Laws, and the Violence and Rapine of the Souldiers, as an invincible Proof of his Goodneſs and Moderation, and a demonſtrative Induction to Cajole the good People of *England* into an Expectation of Peace and Felicity, by his Reſtitution to the Throne; my Admiration was turn'd into Extaſie, and I became equally diſtorted with the emotions of Pity and Rage. And tho' I believe the number of thoſe *State Hereticks* to be but inconſiderable, compared with the vaſt multitude of Perſons well-affected to the preſent Government; yet I thought it my Duty to oppoſe theſe miſtaken Principles, and (laying aſide the conſideration of all the Topicks drawn from the Doctrin of *Non-Reſiſtance*, *Paſſive Obedience*, and ſuch unpracticable Notions) to apply my ſelf, as near as I can, to the Affairs of *Ireland*, and to endeavour to diſabuſe the World, and rectifie the erronious Apprehenſions of ſuch Men, as ignorantly applaud the Government and publick Managery of Matters in that moſt unfortunate Kingdom. In the Recounting whereof, it will be no preſumption in me to beſpeak an entire Credit to be given to what I ſhall hereafter relate; ſince the whole Narration ſhall be compoſed of ſuch Particulars

Particulars as are evidently deduc'd from Public *Acts* and *Proclamations*, or shall be justified against all Contradiction, by a positive avowing of what I have seen and heard.

I shall begin where the *Late King* began at his first Arrival in *Ireland*, when to Ingratiate himself with the *Protestants*, and to beget an Opinion of his great Clemency among the People, he very graciously condescended to grant a General and *Free Pardon* to the Inhabitants of the Town of *Bandon*, amusing them with an assurance of an absolute Indemnity for their Transgressions; but soon after to gratifie the Malice of those Furious Zealots (who have plainly distracted that unfortunate Prince) he remitted them to the severity of the Law, and expos'd them to a Trial for their Lives, upon which they were all found guilty of *High Treason*; and no other Consequence could rationally be expected, when both *Judges* and *Jury* were composed of inexorable *Papists*; and in the mean time this mighty Crime, which was the Object of the Kings Mercy, and an Instance of the Cruelty and Injustice of his Subjects, was no more than that the Inhabitants of the Place observing their Neighbours to be openly *Robb'd* and *Pillag'd*, and clandestine Thievery to proceed to violent Depredation, they thought it prudent to shut their Gates, and avoid Plunder by a necessary Defence and Self-preservation. This was the first Essay of the gracious Indulgence of a *Popish King* to his *Protestant Subjects*. This was a plain Specimen of what is to be expected from him who will Mortgage his Reason to the humor of his *Priests*.

The Business of Sir *Thomas Southwell* is altogether of another nature; and as the repetition of it may justly cause an abhorrence of those Blood-Suckers, who delight in the Torment and Ruine of such as they call *Hereticks*; so the Example may admonish all Men of Note and Degree, not to truckle their Authority in Vassalage to their Servants and Inferiours. The Earl of *Seaforth* taking a particular Fancy to Sir *Thomas Southwell*, a very hopeful young Gentleman (and under Condemnation for his reputed Rebellion) procur'd a Warrant from the Late King to Sir *Richard Nagle* his Attorney General, to pass a

Pardon for him, which the ſaid Earl ſhewed to Sir *Richard*; but he in a moſt unmannerly and churliſh faſhion refuſed to obey it; ſaying, It was more than the King could do. The Earl returned to his Maſter, and reported the Anſwer of the Attorney General; who being ſent for, own'd it to the King, and poſitively told him, It was not in his power to grant him a Pardon; whereupon the *Poor Prince* was overcome with Grief and Paſſion, and lock'd himſelf up in his Cloſet. This ſtiffneſs of the Surly Attorney General was grounded on the *Act of Attainder*, paſt in their Parliament, whereby that King is debar'd from the Prerogative of Pardoning, and the Subject forecloſed from all expectation of Mercy, as may be ſeen by the ſaid Act hereafter in its due place. He who in *England* was flatter'd into a conceit of an abſolute and unlimited Power to diſpenſe with the Eſtabliſh'd Laws, is not allowed in *Ireland* the Priviledge inherent to all Sovereign Powers by the Law of Nations, to pardon the Offences of a Subject. But even in this it has appeared (as by ſeveral other Inſtances) that he is permitted to pardon any Crime in a *Roman Catholic*; but in relation to a *Proteſtant Heretick* the Law is indiſpenſible.

And what Favour *Proteſtants* are to expect under a *Popiſh King*, and in a Kingdom where Popery is predominant, let all Men judge by their procedure in *Ireland*, where almoſt all the Churches (where the *Iriſh* Arms were prevalent) except in *Dublin*, were ſeiſed by Authority, the *Proteſtant Miniſters* Deprived, and *Popiſh Prieſts* Setled and Inducted into Livings and Eccleſiaſtical Preferments. And that I may not be ſuſpected to talk at Random, the Reader may for his further ſatisfaction peruſe two ſeveral Acts paſt in their Parliament, whereby all Popiſh Prieſts and Dignitaries are veſted in the perception of Tithes, and all other Eccleſiaſtical Dues: And tho' theſe Acts ſeem to have a direct aſpect only on the *Roman Catholicks*, yet they ſquint upon the *Proteſtants*, who having no Miniſters of their own to whom they might pay their Tithes, would be obliged to pay the Tenth part to the Predominant Party, to whoſe arbitrary Power and Will the other Nine Parts are ſubjected. The Acts are as followeth:

An

An Act concerning Tithes, *and other Eccleſiaſtical Duties.*

WHereas Tithes, Oblations, Obventions, Offerings, and other Eccleſiaſtical Duties and Profits growing and ariſing within all and every the reſpective Pariſh and Pariſhes of this Kingdom, (Impropriate Tithes excepted) have by the Law of the Land, and Conſtitution of Holy Church, ever ſince the Council of *Lateran*, been due and payable to the reſpective Paſtors, Curates and Vicars of the ſaid reſpective Pariſhes, having Cure of Sou's therein; as a Proviſion and Maintenance for them for ſerving the ſaid Cure, by celebrating Divine Service, Adminiſtring of Sacraments, Preaching and Inſtructing the Pariſhioners thereof in the true Faith, and performing other Paſtoral Duties belonging to their Functions.

Forasmuch as the *Roman Catholick Subjects* of this Kingdom for ſome time paſt have maintained their own Prieſts, Paſtors, Curats and Vicars, and thereby have been very much impoveriſhed, by being obliged to pay their Tithes and other Eccleſiaſtical Duties, to the Proteſtant Clergy, who have not laboured in the Adminiſtration of any of the ſaid Spiritual Offices for any of the ſaid Roman Catholicks.

Be it therefore Enacted, and it is hereby Enacted by your moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by Authority of the ſame, That your Majeſties *Roman Catholick Subjects* of this Kingdom, ſhall and may ſet out and pay all their Tithes, Oblations, Obventions, and other Eccleſiaſtical Duties, (which of right are due and payable from henceforth to their reſpective Roman Catholick Prieſts, Paſtors, Curats and Vicars, *and to no other Perſon or Perſons, of whatſoever Religion or Perſwaſion ſoever*, (Impropriate Tithes excepted) any Law or Cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Provided

Provided always, and it is hereby further Enacted, That all and every Perſon and Perſons of the ſaid *Roman Catholick Clergy*, who ſhall be Entituled to any Tithes, or Payments in lieu of Tithes, by virtue of this Act, or otherwiſe, and their Proctors and Farmers, ſhall and may ſue for the ſame, or the value thereof, by Writ, Bill, Petition, or Action of Debt, or ſuch other Action for Subſtraction, or not ſetting forth the ſaid Tithes in any of your Majeſties Courts within this Kingdom, as heretofore they might have done, for detaining or not paying any Temporal Duty; and ſhall and may recover their Coſts in ſuch Suits, and *all Incapacities* heretofore deviſed by any Temporal Law, for diſabling any of the ſaid *Roman Catholick Clergy* from enjoying any Benefices or Tithes, or making any Collations or Benefices to them conferred, void, are hereby diſcharged and made void to all intents and purpoſes.

Another Act concerning Appropriate Tithes, *and other Duties payable to Eccleſiaſtical Dignitaries.*

Whereas by an Act paſt in this preſent Seſſion of Parliament, Entituled, *An Act concerning Tithes and other Eccleſiaſtical Duties*, It is amongſt other things Enacted, That the Roman Catholick Subjects of this Kingdom ſhall and may, for ever, pay their reſpective Tithes (Impropriate Tithes excepted) and their reſpective Oblations, Obventions, and other their Eccleſiaſtical Dues and Duties, to their reſpective Roman Catholick Prieſts and Paſtors, Curates and Vicars; to whom alſo Remedy is given by the ſaid Act for recovering the ſame.

And whereas within this Kingdom there are ſeveral Appropriate Tithes formerly belonging to Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Deans, Deans and Chapter, Collegiate Churches, Arch-Deacons, Prebends, and other Eccleſiaſtical Dignitaries: And whereas a Doubt did ariſe, Whether the Roman Catholicks, who are to pay ſuch Appropriate Tithes, are by the ſaid Act to pay the ſame to their reſpective Roman Catholick Prieſts, Paſtors, Curates and Vicars, who are Incumbents within the reſpective Pariſhes where ſuch Appropriate Tithes are due, to the reſpective Roman Catholick Dignitaries, within ſuch Pariſhes or Places were ſuch Tithes are payable.

And it is hereby Declared and Enacted by the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty, by the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this preſent Parliament Aſſembled, and by Authority of the ſame, That the *Roman Catholicks* of this Kingdom, who are to pay any ſuch Appropriate Tithes, ſhall from time to time, and at all times hereafter, for ever, pay the ſame to the reſpective Roman Catholick Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Deans, Deans and Chapter, Collegiate Churches, Archdeacons, Prebends, or other Roman Catholick Dignitaries, that are or ſhall be Roman Catholick Dignitaries, within the Pariſhes or Places where ſuch Tithes are or ſhall be payable in ſuch manner as the ſame were formerly paid ſince the Reformation, to the reſpective Proteſtant Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Deans, Deans and Chapter, Collegiate Churches, Archdeacons, Prebends, or other Eccleſiaſtical Proteſtant Dignitaries of ſuch Pariſhes or Places: And that the ſaid reſpective Roman Catholick Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Deans, Deans and Chapter, Collegiate Churches, Archdeacons, Prebends, and other Roman Catholick Dignitaries, ſhall have the ſame, or the like Remedy, for the reſpective Recovery of ſuch Appropriate Tithes, as the ſaid reſpective Roman Catholick Prieſts, Paſtors, Curates and Vicars, have or ſhall have, for the recovery of the Tithes, payable to them reſpectively by virtue of the ſaid former Act, any thing in the ſaid former Act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And whereas it may be a Doubt, who ſhall be deemed, taken or reputed to be Roman Catholick Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Deans, Archdeacons, or other Roman Catholick Dignitaries, Prieſts, Paſtors, Curates and Vicars, within the meaning of this, or the ſaid former Act. **Be** it hereby Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That ſuch Roman Catholick Archbiſhops, Biſhops, and Deans, now in being, as His Majeſty by any Inſtrument under his Privy Signet and Sign Manual, ſhall ſignifie to be Roman Catholick Archbiſhops, or Biſhops of any Dioceſs, or Deans of ſuch Places or Churches within this Realm, ſhall be reputed, taken and deemed the reſpective Roman Catholick Archbiſhops and Biſhops of ſuch Dioceſs, and Deans of ſuch Places within this Realm: And that ſuch Perſon and Perſons as hereafter ſhall be Roman Catholick Archbiſhops, or Biſhops of any Dioceſs within this Kingdom, or Dean of any Place or Church, ſhall be ſuch, and no other, as ſhall be reſpectively Ordained Archbiſhops, or Biſhops of ſuch Dioceſs, or Deans of ſuch Places or Churches, by the Nomination or Preſentation of His Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors; and that ſuch ſhall be deemed Roman Catholick Archdeacons, Prebends, or other Roman Catholick Dignitaries; and ſuch ſhall be deemed Roman Catholick Prieſts, Paſtors, Curates and Vicars, as have been, or ſhall be allowed and approved of by the Roman Catholick Archbiſhop of the Dioceſs, where he or they did or ſhall Officiate, or they reſpectively ſhall be approved of, or allowed by the Roman Catholick Metropolitan of the Province where ſuch Dioceſs doth lie, in caſe there was, or there is, or there ſhall be no Roman Catholick Biſhop in being, of ſuch Dioceſs, at the time of ſuch allowance or approbation.

And be it further Enacted, That the King's Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, and all ſuch as are, or ſhall be Roman Catholick Archbiſhops, Biſhops, or other Roman Catholick Dignitaries within this Kingdom, and their Succeſſors; and all Roman Catholick Lords, Knights, Gentlemen, or others, and their Heirs and Aſſigns reſpectively, who have, or ſhall have any Advowſon, Collation, or Right of Preſentation, Nomination,

nation, or Collation to any Benifice within the Realm, ſhall for ever hereafter upon vacancy of any ſuch Benifice, have full Power and Authority to preſent or Collate a fit Perſon, to be the Roman Catholick Dignitary, Curate, Vicar, or Paſtor of ſuch Benifice, in ſuch manner and form as they reſpectively, or any of their Predeceſſors, or Anceſtors, did or could have lawfully done.

And be it further Enacted, That ſo much of any Statute as tends to diſable, or incapacitate any of the ſaid Roman Catholick Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Deans, Deacons, Archdeacons, Prebends, or any other Roman Catholick Dignitaries, Prieſts, Paſtors, or Vicars of the Roman Catholick Church, from receiving, having, holding, or enjoying any of the ſaid Eccleſiaſtical Dignites, or livings, in manner aforeſaid, be and is hereby repealed and made void.

It is a matter not unworthy the obſervation, how dexterouſly the Government there could prevaricate in their dealings with the poor enſlaved *Proteſtants*. For upon any apprehenſion of Succors arriving from *England*, or other pretext to fleece and ſqueeze them, an Information was preſently given, how numerous the *Proteſtants* were, and what danger may ariſe from thence; and then they were fortwith confined, and hurried away to Priſon, and their Houſes and Goods expoſed to the Rapine of the *Iriſh* and *French*: At another time, when it might be ſubſervient to their deſigns, to leſſen their number and undervalue the ſtrength of the *Proteſtants*; then they give out that their number was but ſmall, and their Intereſt inconſiderable: And this is very remarkable in a late paſſage at the City of *Limerick*, where the Cabal of the Papiſts projecting to get the the Churches (there) into their Hands, Repreſented to the King and Council, that the *Proteſtants* in that place were ſo very few, that there was no need to aſſign them any more, than one Church for their meeting; and this Suggeſtion was fortified by a Letter from the Earl of *Limerick* atteſting the ſame; but when the buſineſs came to be examined, it appeared

to be ſo groſs and palpable a Deluſion, that their King himſelf ſaw through it, and diſcovered the Impoſture; and out of meer ſhame diſmiſt the Petitioners without any ſucceſs in their Application.

If at any time, an Information was given to the Government of any Mony or Plate, or other things valuable in the Hands of a *Proteſtant*, thô guarded by the ſolemnity of a Protection; this was ſoon ſeconded by the ſuſpicion of ſome *Plot* againſt the Government, and immediatly a Party was ſent to ſeiſe their Perſons, to Search, and Plunder their Houſes; and ſo after the Infliction of all ſorts of Miſery and Diſtreſs, they are admitted to Liberty, under the Caution of Bonds for Goodbehaviour, but nothing left to ſuſtain them, or to prevent the Calamitous Aſſaults of Poverty and Famin.

At another time they proceeded with a more Jeſuitical Fineneſs, for having in their Eye a concealed purchaſe of Mony, or good Movables, in the Hands of a *Proteſtant*; immediatly an Order was ſecretly granted, to ſeiſe the Perſon and ſecure *the Goods:* and then to amuſe the World with an Opinion of their Juſtice and Lenity, a *Proclamation* was conceived with a plauſible Promiſe of Indemnity, to all *Proteſtants* under their Protection; and an invitation to all Men, to reſt ſecure under the Benignity of it. But in the mean time the matter is ſo Ordered, that the *Proclamation* ſhall not be publiſhed, nor delivered into the Sheriffs Hands, or other Officers, thô Antidated before the Iſſuing ſuch Order, till a certain Advertiſement be received, that the Order is Executed, and the work done.

What a miſerable and an inexampled Oppreſſion is it, that the poor Subjects ſhall be compelled to part with their Goods and Merchandiſe for a contemptible *Lump of Braſs*, or *Pewter*! Yet ſuch is, and hath been the conſtant proceeding of the late *King* towards his Subjects of *Ireland*; whoſe Goods and Commodities he rather ſeiſeth than buyeth, and becoming the grand Merchant of the Kingdom, he is the general ingroſſer of all Trade, which he vents and exports to his dear *Correſpondent in France*; Bargaining with the Owner at ſuch a Rate, as the Buyer is pleaſed to make, and diſcharging his Contract in Bits

Bits of *Copper, Pewter* and *Braſs*; which can in no way avail the poor Seller, or ſupport him in the Circulation of his Trade. I will only preſent the Reader with one Inſtance, and give him an Authentick account of what Goods were taken up in *Dublin* at one time for the King's uſe, (*i.e.*) were ſeized by *Armed force*, and a Price ſet upon them, at the Pleaſure of the taker.

Seized in the City of Dublin *for the Kings uſe*, February *the* 6th, 1689.

	Tann'd hides.	Raw-hides.	Stones of Wool at 18 *lb.* in the Stone	Tuns of Tallow.	Stones of Butter.
In *Oxmantown*	00920	02140	61105	389	40
S. *Andrews*, S. *Peters*, and S. *Brides*	01161	02190			
S *Catherins*, S. *James*, and S. *Nicholas* without	05071	03192			
Within the City	11619	07192			
	18771	14687	61105	389	40

This with much more, (about the time Sr. *Cloudſly Showell* ſtood before *Dublin*) was a carrying on Board the Ships that lay in the Harbour, to be tranſported for *France*; which for that ſmall time, Sir *Cloudſly Showell* tarried there, had ſome Intermiſſion; but as ſoon as he was gon, the ſame, and many more Hands were employed, that all might be ſent off; whilſt the like Methods were a putting in Execution, in all parts of the Country, Seizing and Carrying away, what the *Proteſtants* had, in Order to be ſent after the former, by the next opportunity: which without doubt has not been neglected, ſince they met with no oppoſition for ſeveral Months thereafter; Beggering the Inhabitants, and Impoveriſhing the Kingdom, by a wilful Devaſtation of thoſe Staple Commodities, for which no other return could be expected, (none elſe being promiſed) but materials to Murder the remainder of the poor unhappy *Proteſtants*

under their Government, and to annoy thoſe that were not; whereas theſe Commodities at other times, by the Circulation of Trade in theſe Kingdoms, brought welcome exchanges of Gold and Silver, to the Merchants and other dealers in *Ireland*; who freely diſtributed the ſame among all the other Inhabitants for their benefit, and the advancement of Trade, which being now ſtopt, and thoſe Commodities ſent to ſtrengthen our Enemies; what damage and Loſs this has been and may be to *England*, as well as to the other Dominions, under the Government of their Majeſties, Ile not take upon me to Compute.

The Country being well Stored with Grane of all Sorts, eſpecially the Counties about *Dublin*, whereof the generality of the Inhabitants are *Proteſtants*, a very plauſible *Proclamation* was Iſſued out to encourage the Farmers, to ſupply and furniſh the Markers; which when they had for ſome time frequented, another *Proclamation* came forth, ſetting a preciſe Rate (but much lower than the Common Market price,) upon all kinds of Grane, Proviſions, and other Merchantable Commodities, conſtraining the Seller to part with his Goods at the Rates preſcribed, on pain of loſing all without a ſatisfaction; or in plain Engliſh, to Seize on Mens properties and effects under pretence and colour of *furniſhing the Kings Stores*: See the *Proclamation*, which was firſt publiſhed on a certain Market day, when (by the encouragement the Farmers had from a *Proclamation* publiſhed ſome ſhort time before, for ſetting higher Rates on all Commodities,) it was obſerved the Markets in all parts of the City, had more Corn in them than had been ſeen for ſome Months before; the Lord Mayor by name *Mac Dermot*, ſome daies before went into the Market, and told the Country People and Farmers, that the reaſon of the precedent *Proclamation* was only to ſupply the King, with what he wanted for his own neceſſary occaſion. and that if they would bring in plenty of Corn, that the King might take off the beſt, the reſt they might ſell at the beſt and greateſt prices they could; by which the Markets being very full, the ſaid Lord Mayor with his Officers came into the Market, and Seized all, at what prices he pleaſed; part whereof he ſent to the Kings uſe, the

reſt

reſt he diſpoſed as he thought fit, and was highly pleaſed with the trick; after which there was not ſeen five Barrels on a Market day.

By the King a Proclamation.

James R.

Whereas we are informed, That the Price of Corn, Meal, Wool, Leather, and other Commodities is ſo high, that the Perſons employed by us to make Stores and Magazines of Grain, and to provide Cloaths and other Neceſſaries for our Troops, cannot Buy the ſame but at exceſſive Rates, though we are well aſſured there are great quantities of all ſorts of Grain, Wool, Leather, and other Commodities within this our Kingdom; and having on the one hand conſidered the abſolute neceſſity of making Magazines and Stores of Grain and Meal for the ſupport of our Army, and of providing Cloaths and other Neceſſaries for our Troops; And on the other hand, at what Rate the Farmers, Husbandmen, and other Dealers and Traders may ſell the ſame to diſcharge their Rents, Subſidies, and other Incumbrances, reſerving a Competency for the uſe of their Families, and a ſufficient proportion of Seed for Tillage: We have thought fit by the Advice of our Privy Council, to ſet a Rate upon ſuch Corn, Meal, Wool, Leather, and other Commodities as ſhall be bought for our uſe. We do therefore by the Advice aforeſaid, ſtrictly Charge and Command all Farmers, Husbandmen, and others, who have any Wheat, Bear,

Bear, Barley, Meſlin, Oats, or Oatmeal, that they diſpoſe of the ſame, or ſo much thereof as we ſhall think fit to make uſe of, at the Rates following; That is to ſay, 20 s. *the Barrel of the beſt Wheat,* 18 s. *the Barrel of ordinary Wheat,* 15 s. *the Barrel of Meſlin,* 12 s. *the Barrel of the beſt Bear,* 11 s. *the Barrel of ordinary Bear,* 13 s. *the Barrel of the beſt Malt, and* 12 s. *the Barrel of ordinary Malt,* 14 s. *the Barrel of good Barley, and* 6 s. *the Barrel of good Oats, in the Counties of* Dublin, *City of* Dublin, Meath, Weſt Meath, Wicklow, *and* Kildare; *and* 15 s. *the Barrel of the beſt Wheat,* 13 s. *the Barrel of ordinary Wheat,* 11 s. *the Barrel of the beſt Bear,* 10 s. *the Barrel of Ordinary Bear,* 12 s. *the Barrel of the beſt Malt,* 11 s. *the Barrel of ordinary Malt,* 12 s. *the Barrel of good Barley,* 4 s. *the Barrel of good Oats, and* 12 s. *the Barrel of good Oatmeal, in all other parts of the Kingdom, the ſaid Barrel to be* Briſtol *Meaſure, and the ſaid reſpective Rates to be paid upon the delivery of the ſaid Corn and Meal at our Store next the place where the Corn or Meal lies. And in caſe the Farmers, Husbandmen, and others that have ſuch Corn or Meal to ſell, ſhall refuſe to bring the ſame to our Stores at the Rates aforeſaid, at the Requeſt of the Commiſſioner-General of our Proviſions and Stores, or of our Commiſſaries of Bread, or his or their Deputies or Agents, We do hereby ſtrictly Charge and Command our reſpective Lieutenants, Deputy-Lieutenants, and Sheriffs of our Counties of this our Kingdom, that they or any of them do immediately compel the ſaid Farmers, Husbandmen, and others, to Threſh and prepare their ſaid Corn and Meal, and to bring the ſame to our Stores, or ſuch proportion thereof as ſhall*

be

be thought neceſſary for our Service, at the Rates aforeſaid; in which Caſe our ſaid Lieutenants, Deputy-Lieutenants, and Sheriffs, our ſaid Commiſſioner General of our Proviſions and Stores, our Commiſſaries of Bread, his and their Deputies and Agents are to take ſpecial Care, that the ſaid Farmers, Husbandmen and others, having ſuch Corn and Meal be permitted to keep ſufficient proportion thereof for the Subſiſtence of them and their Families, with ſufficient quantity of Barley and Oats for Tillage, as aforeſaid. And we do further ſtrictly Charge and Command our ſaid Commiſſioner-General of our Proviſions and Stores, our Commiſſaries of Bread, his or their Deputies or Agents, upon the delivery of any ſuch Corn or Meal into any of our Stores, that they thereupon pay down to the Owners of ſuch Corn and Meal according to the Rates aforeſaid. And we do further require our ſaid Commiſſioner General of our Proviſions, to appoint ſeveral Store-houſes in ſuch Places as may lie convenient for ſuch Farmers, Husbandmen and others, to carry ſuch Corn or Meal to our Stores, as aforeſaid. And we do further, by the Advice of our Privy Council, ſtrictly Charge and Command all ſuch as have any ſtore of Wool, Leather, Tallow, or ſalted Hides, that they diſpoſe of ſo much thereof for our uſe, as we ſhall have occaſion for, at the Rates following; That is to ſay, Good Merchantable Wool 10 s. the Stone, (18 lb to the Stone), and for good Merchantable Tann'd Leather, 7 d. the Pound Sole-Leather, and 6 d. the Pound Upper Leather; for Tallow, 30 s. the Hundred Weight, and for large Ox-Hides ſalted, 20 s. the Hundred Weight; And in caſe the Owners of ſuch Wool, Leather, Tallow or Hides, ſhall refuſe to ſupply our Occaſions at the Rates

Rates aforeſaid, We do hereby declare, That we will give Directions to the Commiſſioners of our Treaſury, to cauſe ſo much of the ſaid Wool, Leather, Tallow and Hides to be ſeized upon for our uſe at the Rates aforeſaid, as we ſhall have occaſion for.

Given at our Court at *Dublin-Caſtle*, the 28th of *February*, 1689.

After the Late *King* was obliged by his neceſſity to make *Braſs-Money* current in *Ireland*, it was at firſt pretended to paſs only in Payments between Man and Man in their daily Commerce and Dealings, and in publick payment of Duties to the *Exchequer*. But ſoon after the *Iriſh* beginning to conſider, that they were generally Indebted to the *Engliſh*, and that this might be a fit ſeaſon, and a lucky opportunity to get their Debts eaſily and cheaply diſcharged, a Proclamation was publiſhed, enjoyning and requiring, That *Copper and Braſs-Money ſhould paſs as Current Money within the Realm of* Ireland, *in the payment of Bills, Bonds, Debts by Record, Mortgages, and all other Payments whatſoever.* By which Knack many a poor *Proteſtant* was Fob'd out of his Right, and compell'd to take an Heap of Traſh for his Debt, (as he was for his Wheat and other Commodities) or be precluded from any further ſatisfaction.

And thus I have heard that Colonel *Roger Moore* was ſerv'd, (but I do not aver it upon my certain knowledge) who having an Incumbrance of 3000 *l.* upon the Lord *Dillon*'s Eſtate, who is married to the Daughter of the Lord or Lady *Tyrconnel*; ſhe ſent for him, and told him, That having ſome Money at her command, and being very deſirous to take off the burthen from her Daughters Eſtate, ſhe was content to pay him off in Ready-Money, provided he would make ſome handſom abatement of the Sum due. The Gentleman being Complaiſant to the Lady, and very willing to receive Money in ſuch a time of Scarcity, freely conſented to abate a Thouſand Pounds, ſo the reſt might be

be paid down at once: The Lady ſeem'd very thankful, and appointed him to come next day, and to bring the Deeds and Obligations with him, and to receive his Money. Accordingly he came, and having given a legal Releaſe, the Lady opened a Door, and ſhewed him a long Table, covered over with *Copper* and *Braſs*, and tendered it for his payment: which whether he rejected in Paſſion, or hired a Cart to carry it away, I cannot tell; but this I can ſay, having an Eſtate which was Mortgaged to the old Proprietor, before 1641. to which on Payment of the Mortgage Mony, he hoped to be reſtored by Repealing the *Acts of Settlement*; he repaird to me, and deſired me, to appoint time and place for Paying the Mortgage Mony, of which I have taken time to conſider. One of the moſt Eminent Silver-Smiths in *Dublin*, having ſold all his Plate to a *Papiſt*, who promiſed to pay him his price (agreed upon) in Silver and Gold; but no Faith being to be kept with *Hereticks*, the Gold-Smith was compeld to take *Braſs* and *Copper*. But not to detain the Reader with many more of theſe Examples, I here preſent you with that Savory and Fruitful *Proclamation:* Which is, to make *Braſs Mony* paſs in Satisfaction of all Debts.

By the King a Proclamation.

James R.

WHereas, *We have by former Proclamations of the* 18th & 27th *Days of* June *laſt, for the Reaſons therein ſet forth; Ordained and Declared, that a certain Coyn made by our Order of a certain Metal, mixed with* Copper *and* Braſs, *and Marked and Stamped as in the ſaid Proclamations is expreſſed in Sixpence,*

Twelvepence, and half Crown pieces, ſhould during our Pleaſure paſs as Current Mony, among all our Subjects within this Realm, according to the Rates and Values in the ſaid Proclamations mention'd; and in all Payments, to be paid either to us or from us, or to, or by any of our Subjects within this Kingdom; excepting Mortgages, Bills, Bonds, or Obligations, Debts due by Record, and Mony heretofore left in Truſt or keeping with any Perſon. And whereas it hath been ſince repreſented to us, that ſuch reſtriction upon the ſaid Coyn, is a great hindrance to Trade and Induſtry, and to the Circulation of the ſaid Mony, in regard Men of Trade and Induſtry cannot have Credit, without paſſing Bonds and Judgments, which ſince they cannot ſatiſfie by the ſaid Mony, they are therefore the leſs induſtrious, to acquire it by the Sale of any of their Goods or Merchandizes, as are alſo the generality of all others; becauſe when they have acquired any quantity thereof, they cannot thereby pay their Debts, nor clear their Eſtates from Incumbrances; wherefore We have thought fit by the Advice of our Privy Council, further to Declare and Ordain, that the aforeſaid Mony, made of Mixture of Copper *and* Braſs *as aforeſaid, ſhall hereafter during our Pleaſure paſs as Current Mony within this Realm, not only in all Payments, in the ſaid former Proclamations mentioned, but alſo in all the ſaid Payments of Bills, Bonds, Debts by Record, Mortgages, and all other Payments whatſoever, in the ſaid former Proclamations excepted: And whereas this is Ordered at this time to ſupply the preſent ſcarcity of Mony, and remedy the great inconveniencies which would otherwiſe enſue; We do therefore hereby Promiſe and Declare to all our loving Subjects,*

jects, that as ſoon as the ſaid Mony ſhall be called in, and Decried, We ſhall thereupon not only receive from all our Loving Subjects within this Kingdom, ſuch proportion thereof, as ſhall be in any of their Hands, at ſuch time as it ſhall be ſo Decried, according to the Value for which it now paſſes, in ſatisfaction of any Rents, Cuſtoms, Exciſe, Debts or Duties, which they ſhall owe to us; but alſo where no ſuch Debts or Duties ſhall be due to us, we will make full Satisfaction for the ſame in Gold, or Silver of the Current Coyn of this Kingdom.

Given at our Court at *Dublin-Caſtle*, the 4th Day of *February* 1689.

Of late they are grown ſo ſevere to the poor Proteſtants, that they will not ſuffer them to buy a loaf of Bread from a Baker, but at the Second hand from the Souldiers, and are forced to pay a treble Rate for it, and even that Liberty is now reſtrained, ſince the *French* are Gariſoned in *Dublin*, ſo that we may too ſadly expect to hear that many of them are Starved in the Streets.

But I challenge all Hiſtory and Records of Nations, to Parallel the late ſhameful uſage of the poor *Proteſtant Priſoners in Galway*, upon whom was placed ſo Odious a Cheat, ſo unman-like a Sham, that poſterity will hardly be induced to believe it; and I muſt Implore the Charity of the preſent Age, not to look upon it as a fable: but it is ſo certain and ſo ſad a truth, that I defie the Subtilty and Impudence of a *Jeſuit*, to gainſay or contradict it. There was a Stipulation made not long ſince, between the Late *King James* and the *French Tyrant*, to Exchange ſome Regiments of Auxiliaries, and about Five Thouſand Men being accordingly ſent from *France* and Landed in *Ireland*, the Late *King James* ordered the like

Number of *Iriſh* to be forthwith Embarked, and Tranſported into *France*, under the Conduct of *Major General Mac Carty*, (under whom they would do great Feats, as by Experience againſt the *Iniſkillin* Men,) among whom the Regiment under the Command of Colonel *Robert Fielding*, alias *Hanſom Fielding*, was appointed to be one; but before he could get his Regiment on Board, a great Number of the Men Run away, according to their natural, and uſual cuſtom; ſo that he became mightily puzled, what Shift to make to Recruit his Regiment, whereupon this Expedient was found out; there was in *Gallway* about 120 Priſoners, (who had been Seized for endeavouring to make an eſcape with Sir *Thomas Southwell* out of the *Iriſh* Quarters;) and who had endured the Miſeries of Cloſe Impriſonment, Cold, Hunger, and a dayly expectation of a Violent Death for above 14 Months, Lying under Condemnation for Treaſon: To them Colonel *Fielding* applied himſelf, and propoſed to them, that for every one of them that would raiſe eight Men, and deliver them to him, to Recruit his Regiment, ſuch ſhould not only have their immediate Liberty, but an abſolute Pardon for all that was paſt: and to that purpoſe he produced a Warrant for a General Pardon, which whether it were really the Act of the *Late King*, or only a Counterfeit Grant, and a Forgery, I cannot take upon me to Determin; But the poor Gentlemen overjoyed with the ſecurity of their Lives, and the proſpect of their Liberty, conſented readily to the Capitulation; and with all earneſtneſs betook themſelves to the performance of what was expected on their parts, and in a very ſhort time, about 14 of the Priſoners brought in the Number of Men demanded of them, and delivered them to the Conduct of the Colonel, who carried on the Intrigue without ſuſpicion; but alas the poor unfortunate Gentlemen having Accompliſht their undertaking with extraordinary Pains and Charges, being obliged to pay great Sums of Mony to thoſe Mercenary Men; no ſooner was the Colonel with his Men Shipt away, but an Order was ſent from the *Late King*, to Seize upon thoſe deluded Gentlemen, and to recommit them to their former Priſon; on pretence that the Contract, made with them by Colonel

nel *Fielding*, was not done with his Knowledg or Allowance. *The great Turk* would Bluſh to be charged with ſuch an Action, and a very Heathen would abhor it, an Action only fit for the *Mounſier of France*, and ſuch as are Influenced by his Example.

And now let me give you a Taſt of the hopeful Fruits of an Arbitrary, unlimited and Diſpenſing Power, which the *Late King claimed in* Scotland, *aim'd at in* England, and hath been effectually *exercized in* Ireland: where (by his abſolute *Authority to be obeyed* without reſerve), he hath upon the great emergency of the occaſion, cauſed a heavy Tax to be Levied of his Subjects, by the naked Authority of a *Proclamation*, without the preliminary ſanction of an Act of *Parliament*. And this that follows next is the very Tenor of it.

By the King a Proclamation.

James R.

WHereas we have received certain Information, that the Uſurper and his Adherents in England, *are making great Preparations to make a freſh Invaſion on this our Kingdom with a numerous Army, as well of* Danes *and other Foreigners, as of ſuch of our own Subjects as they can ſeduce to take up Arms againſt us, and do threaten no leſs than the total Extirpation of all our Faithful Subjects of this Realm; We do therefore find our Self obliged to make uſe of the moſt effectual Means we can, for raiſing and maintaining a ſufficient Force to oppoſe and repel ſo unnatural and ſo impious an Attempt: And whereas the Experience of all Times hath ſhewed, That an Army cannot be ſerviceable without good Order and*

and Diſcipline, which may not be kept without making regular and due Payments, the only means to keep them from oppreſſing and plundering the People: And whereas the late Act of Supply has charged the Subſidy thereby granted towards the ſupport of our Army, altogether on Lands and Tenements, and ſuch Leaſes only as are ſet at half value, or under; which Subſidy, as it cannot be levied in ſome Parts of the Kingdom, now infeſted with the Rebels, nor out of ſome Lands which are waſte; ſo it is not in it ſelf ſufficient to defray the Charges of the War; and ſince the Urgency is ſo great upon this preſent Occaſion, where no leſs than the Safety of the Publick, as well as of every Man in particular is concerned, as that it cannot admit of any delay; and therefore the ordinary Method of giving Supplies in Parliament, (always practiſed in Setled Times) cannot be at preſent made uſe of without the loſs of too much time; And ſince it cannot but ſeem reaſonable, that where all Eſtates and all Degrees are equally at ſtake, the Perſonal Eſtates ſhould contribute to the Common Defence: Wherefore after mature Deliberation had with our Privy Council upon the preſent Affairs, and upon due Examination of what hath been done in the like extraordinary Exigencies in former times, We have thought fit by the Advice of our ſaid Privy Council to order and declare, and we do hereby order and declare, That a Contribution of 20000 l. per *Month for the ſpace of Three Months, ending the laſt day of* January *laſt paſt, ſhall be forthwith Applotted Laid in, and Levied upon the Perſonal Eſtates of all ſorts within this Kingdom (Houſhold Goods, Apparel, and ſuch Leaſes as are already Charged by the ſaid Act of Supply, only excepted) and alſo upon the benefit of Trade, or Traffick;*

and

and that all and every the Counties, Cities, and Corporations within this Kingdom, ſhall bear and pay ſo much, and in ſuch and the like ſhare and proportion of the Contribution, as they and every of them reſpectively do bear and pay of the aforeſaid Subſidy already granted by the ſaid Act of Supply; which ſaid Contribution is to be equally Applotted by Commiſſioners, to be forthwith Named by us in each County, City, and Town Corporate, who ſhall make Books thereof, and proceed therein according to Inſtructions, which we ſhall forthwith cauſe to be publiſhed in that behalf, to the end that the ſame may be levied and paid with all ſpeed, without which it cannot anſwer thoſe good and neceſſary Ends for which it is intended. And for the better Enabling of all our Loving Subjects to pay this Contribution, and for ſecuring them for the future againſt all free Quarterings, and other Oppreſſions and Injuries that may be offered them by any of our Army, We have further thought fit by the Advice aforeſaid to declare, That we will forthwith appoint one or more Perſons in each County and City within this Kingdom, who ſhall have power to receive all Complaints concerning any Exactions or Extortions, to be committed by any Officers or Souldiers of our Army, and out of our Revenue to make preſent Payment to the Parties aggrieved for the Damage by them ſuſtained, and to return ſuch Complaints to our Secretary of War, in order to have the value of ſuch Damage deducted for us out of the Pay of the Parties offending, and alſo to have them proceeded againſt according to the Articles of War, which have been heretofore, or hereafter ſhall be by us made in that behalf.

Given at our Court at *Dublin Caſtle*,
the 4th day of *February*, 1689.

As

As for *Ship-Mony*, and other heavy Burdens laid on the Subjects in the Reign of King *CHARLES the Firſt*, there was ſome colour of Law, and many Precedents produced to favour, if not to Warrant ſuch Impoſition; yet that was condemned by publick Acts of Parliament, and Judgments in the Kings Courts in *Weſtminſter*. But at this time of Day, after all thoſe Proceedings, for a King and his Privy Council, to impoſe and levy a Tax of *Twenty Thouſand Pounds per Menſem* upon the Perſonal Eſtates, and the benefit of Trade, is a Strain of Arbitrary Power, never before put in practice, except by *Richard the Second*; and what calamitous Effects that produced, and how Fatal to himſelf, the Hiſtories of that Time do ſufficiently teſtifie.

Such Proceedings as theſe, tho' never ſo Arbitrary and Illegal, may yet receive ſome extenuation and excuſe from the preſſing Streights and irreſiſtible exigency of Affairs; but for a King eagerly, wilfully, and conſiderately to break his Word, and violate his Solemn Promiſes, made, and often reiterated to his People, (as he called them) for the entire Maintenance and exact obſervance of the *Act of Settlement in Ireland*, is ſo diſhonourable an Inſtance of Injuſtice, as is not to be reconciled with the ordinary methods of Morality: And if the Reader will give himſelf the trouble to look over the Act, lately made in *The Mock Parliament* in *Ireland*, (Entituled, *An Act for the Repealing the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, &c.)* which he may find in the Book lately ſet forth, giving a *Liſt of the Perſons lately Attainted in the Parliament there*, pag. 51. which would be too tedious to recite here at large; he will be convinced, how little or no encouragement there is for *Proteſtants* to expect any ſecurity under a *Popiſh King*, who cannot only at his pleaſure diſpenſe with the eſtabliſhed Laws of the Land, but can procure a Diſpenſation from a Power (to which he has blindly made himſelf ſubordinate) for the Iniquity of ſuch irregular Actions.

And

And since we see that he came by the Power of a *French* Army, to Reassume what he had Abdicated, only to subject us to the Tyranny of *France* and their Dragoons; what Inducement have we *Hereticks* (as they call us,) (with whom no person of his Perswasion is to keep Faith) to hope, much less to believe, that he will keep or perform any Promise for the benefit of a *Protestant*, having in so many almost innumerable Instances, before his Deserting the People of *England*, Violated every Individual part of that Solemn Oath taken at his Coronation?

But as if all that hath been before observed, were slight and trivial Matters, and not of force sufficient to undeceive the grumbling Generation of Men, let every wavering and unsatisfied Person, duly and without Prejudice weigh and consider the *Act of Attainder*, lately past in *Ireland*, wherein he shall observe, not only the utmost Severity, Partiality, and Injustice done to the *Protestants*, but manag'd in so fallacious a manner, that the whole Proceeding is complicated with Fraud, Trepanning and Circumvention. For the secret Machinations of the *Papists*, and the open and uncontroll'd Outrages done by them on the Persons, Estates, and Goods of the *Protestants*, are too notorious, and may justly excuse them before God and Man, and warrant their voluntary withdrawing themselves from under the Tyranny of their implacable Enemies and Oppressors; yet the Process against them hath been managed with so much Art, Fallacy, and Surprize, that it is morally impossible for any *Protestant* to avoid the Forfeiture of Life and Estate. Indeed no other Quarter or Usage could rationally be expected from a Parliament, wherein its to be noted, that Nine parts of Ten were the *Macs*, *O's*, and *Clans*: In a word, The Offspring of those Vulturs, who for their Rebellion and horrid Treason in 1641, justly forfeited all they could pretend to; and at the Sitting of this Parliament were not worth one Groat, but what they had since *August* 1688, plunder'd and taken from the *Protestants*. For conceiving that the Kingdom was their own, and that they had received the accomplishment of their Expectations and Attempts for several Ages past, *The total extirpation*

of the Britiſh Names and Blood; they began to exert all the Articles which inveterate Malice, (whetted with an inreconcilab' Averſion to the *Reformed Religion*) could ſuggeſt And Firſt, for ſuch as either had not a convenient opportunity to eſcape, or were reſolutely determin'd to abide the Brunt, and continue under their Protection, they found this Expedient to promote, and aſcertain their Deſtruction; They Iſſued out Warrants to the Sheriffs of the reſpective Counties, where the *Eſtates of the Proteſtants* lay, while their Perſons were under their Power, and in their ſight in *Dublin*; and ſo proceeding by way of ſecret Outlawries, they brought them under the Attainder, confiſcated their Perſonal Eſtates, and Seized the Real, delivering over the Poſſeſſion to the old Proprietors, or whom elſe they pleaſed. It were eaſie to demonſtrate this in the caſe of ſeveral Perſons, as——

And as for thoſe whom they term Abſentees, they have dealt with them moſt diſingenuouſly (to ſay no worſe of it) and handled them as Exiles, and proſcribed Perſons; for having collected a Schedule of their Names, they foiſted them into a Proclamation, limiting their return to certain fixt days; ſome in *September*, ſome in *October*, ſome in *November*; but in the mean time they took eſpecial Care, that no Noiſe ſhould be made of it, and leſt the ſound of ſuch a Warning-Piece ſhould reach into *England*, *Scotland* or the *Iſle* of *Man*; They provided ſo, that no ſuch *Proclamation* ſhould be made publick, till the ſeveral days of Grace were Elapſed; And then by virtue of the *Act againſt Abſentees*, they preſently Seized on all the Perſonal Eſtates of ſuch Perſons, and confiſcated them to the uſe of the late King. I ſhall trouble the Reader only with the Preamble, and a few of the firſt Lines in it, being *Entituled, An Act for Forfeiting and Veſting in his Majeſty the Goods of Abſentees.*

Here

Here follows the Act of Attainder, *Paſt in the Parliament Aſſembled in* Dublin *by the Late King* James *in* May 1689; *by which Act, and the moſt diſingenuous Proceedings of that* Parliament *and the* Late King, *Deſtruction is thunder'd againſt Thouſands of all Degrees and Qualities of Men, Women and Infants.*

An Act for Forfeiting, and Veſting in his Majeſty, *the Goods of Abſentees.*

WHereas upon the General Defection of your Majeſties Subjects in *England*, ſeveral of your Majeſties Subjects have Deſerted this Kingdom, and repaired into your Majeſties Kingdom of *England*, and elſewhere; thereby Endeavouring to weaken your Majeſties Intereſt here, and ſhewing an Apparent diffidence of your Majeſties Protection; moſt of which Perſons have Actually taken Arms, under the unnatural Uſurper in *England*; and divers others of your Majeſties Subjects became Rebels and Traytors within this your Realm: And foraſmuch, as the ſaid Perſons have left behind them ſeveral Goods and Chattels, and perſonal Eſtates, part whereof hath been Seized in your Majeſties Name, or otherwiſe by ſeveral Perſons, who have not yet anſwered, or accounted for the ſame to your Majeſty.

Be it therefore Enacted by the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty, with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this preſent Parliament Aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, that all Goods and Chattels, Corn in Ground, Debts by Judgments, Statutes, Bonds, Bills, Books or otherwiſe; and all Arrears of Rent, belonging to any Perſon or Perſons, in Rebellion againſt your Majeſty, out of this your Majeſties Kingdom; or belonging to any Perſon or Perſons, that by any Act of this preſent Parliament, ſhall be Adjudged and Declared a forfeiting Perſon, or Perſons Abſent, and all other Perſons Abſent out of this Realm, and that Aid, Abet or Aſſiſt the ſaid *Prince* of *Orange*, Minors under the Age of Seventeen years; and ſuch Perſon or Perſons, who are Intituled to ſuch Goods or Chattels, or Debts, as aforeſaid in truſt for others, who are not Abſent, or Joyned with the Rebels; and ſuch Perſon or Perſons, as for ſome Reaſonable cauſe to be allowed of, and approved under the Hands of the Commiſſioners of your Majeſties Revenue in this Kingdom, or the major part of them; within three Months after the Royal Aſſent given to this Act, always Excepted and Foreprized, ſhall from the Fifth day of *November* laſt, be, and hereby are veſted in, and ſetled in your Majeſty, your Heirs and Succeſſors, and that all Perſon and Perſons, who ſince the ſaid Fifth day of *November* laſt, have Seized or poſſeſſed themſelves of any Goods or Chattels belonging, or pretended to belong to any Perſon or Perſons, upon pretence of ſuch Perſon or Perſons being in Rebellion, or Abſent out of this your Majeſties Realm: And all Perſons, who ſince the Firſt day of *May* laſt, have received any Arrears of Rent or Debts, due to any Perſon or Perſons, who are or have been in Rebellion, or now are Abſent out of your Majeſties Kingdom, *Be and are hereby* Declared to be Debtors and Accountants to your Majeſty, your Heirs and Succeſſors; and ſuch Perſon and Perſons, ſhall by Proceſs out of your Majeſties Court of Exchequer, to be (Iſſued within two Years and no longer,) be made chargeable and liable as in other Debts, &c.

[This laſt part is for their own benefit, otherwiſe they might have

have ſpared the trouble they took in framing the Act; *for in* March, April *and* May, *before their Parliament Sate, Perſons appointed, and ſome without any Authority came to Abſentees, nay, to ſome wherein the Proteſtants remain'd, and under the Pretence of Abſentees Goods, or Searching for Arms, they carried away what Goods they pleaſed*; *and the Commiſſioners ſent for the Agents and Servants of the Abſentees, adminiſtring what Interrogatories they pleaſed*; *and if the Servants refuſed or could not diſcover any thing, they were Committed*; As for Inſtance, One Mr. *Smith*, who (tho he was a Roman Catholick, yet) out of a Spark of Gratitude, and a Principle of Honeſty, and Integrity to his Truſt; would not diſcover his Maſter the Duke of *Ormonds* Writings and Rentals, or deliver them, whereupon he was confined for a conſiderable time. [See in the Margin of the Book, wherein this Act of Parliament is much to the ſame effect, Fol. 41]

In the next place, I ſhall Recite the Clauſes in the *Act of Attainder*, relating to the Abſentees, and then offer ſome plain obvious Remarks upon them.

And Firſt, The Scene opens Tragically, and Thunders Deſtruction to ſome Hundreds of Lords, Baronets and Knights, together with ſome Thouſands of Gentlemen, and others in theſe words; **Be it Enacted** by your moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this preſent Parliament Aſſembled, and by Authority of the ſame, That the Perſons hereafter Named, being Perſons who *have Notoriouſly joyned in the ſaid Rebellion and Invaſion*; and ſome of which are upon Indictment Condemned, ſome Executed for High Treaſon, and the reſt Run away or Abſcond, or are now in the Actual Service of the *Prince* of *Orange* againſt your Majeſty, and others killed in open Rebellion, viz.

Francis March Lord Archbiſhop of *Dublin*, *James Butler* Duke of *Ormond*, *Richard Boyl* Earl of *Cork*; and then after enumerating ſome Thouſands of Names, (the Act goes on and ſays:) whether Dead or Alive, or Killed in open Rebellion, or now in Arms againſt your Majeſty, or otherwiſe; and every

every of them ſhall be deem'd, taken, reputed, and are hereby Declared and Adjudged Traytors, Convicted and Attainted of High Treaſon; and ſhall ſuffer ſuch pains of Death, Penalties and Forfeitures, reſpectively, as in Caſes of High Treaſon are accuſtomed; **Provided** that in caſe it happen, that any of the Perſons hereby Attainted, or to be Attainted, do now abide or dwell in this Kingdom, and are ameanable to the Law, that then and in ſuch caſe, if ſuch Perſon and Perſons, do by the Tenth day of *Auguſt*, 1689. without compulſion, of his own accord, come in and deliver himſelf to the Lord Chief Juſtice of his Majeſties Court of Kings Bench in *Ireland*, or to any other of the Judges of the ſaid Court, or any other of your Majeſties four Courts in *Dublin*; or to any Judge of Aſſize in their Circuits, to be charged with any Treaſon, to be Imputed to him or them, That then and in ſuch Caſe ſuch Perſon and Perſons, if after acquitted by the Law of this Land, or diſcharged by Proclamation, ſhall be freed, diſcharged and acquitted from all pains puniſhments and forfeitures by this *Act* incurred, laid or impoſed. Any thing in this Act to the Contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Secondly, A multitude of names are Muſtered up as Abſentees, and their Doom runs thus,

And whereas the ſeveral Perſons hereafter named, viz.

John Veaſy Lord Archbiſhop of *Tuam*, *Arthur Chichester* Earl of *Donnegall*, *Falliot Wingfield* Viſcount *Powerſcourt*, *William Morton* Lord Biſhop of *Killdare*, with ſome Hundreds more, as in the former Printed Book of the Names, from page 24 to page 30, (and ſays) have Abſconded themſelves from this Kingdom, and have gon into *England*, or ſome other places beyond the Seas ſince the Fifth day of *November* laſt, or in ſome ſhort time before, and did not return, although called home by Their Majeſties Gracious Proclamation; which abſconding, and not returning, cannot be conſtrued otherwiſe than a wicked and Traiterous purpoſe, and may thereby juſtly forfeit all their Right and Pretenſions to all and every the Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments to them belonging in this Kingdom.

Be

Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case the said person and persons do not by the first Day of *September*, 1689. of his or their own accord, without compulsion, return into this Kingdom, and tender him and themselves to the Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, or to some other Judge of the said Court, or Judge of Assizes in the Circuit, or any of the Lords of your Majesties most Honourable Privy Council, to be charged with any Crimes to him or them to be imputed, (that then) or in case he or they, upon his or their Return, shall be Convict by Verdict of Twelve Men, or by his or their own Confession, upon his or their Arraignment for Treason, or upon his or their Arraignment stand Mute; such person and persons so absent, and not returning as aforesaid, or after his or their Return, being Convict of Treason, as aforesaid, shall from and after the said First day of *September*, 1689, be deemed, reputed and taken as Traytors convict and attainted of High Treason, and shall suffer such pains of Death, and other Forfeitures and Penalties, as in cases of High Treason are accustomed: But in case such person and persons so Returning, be upon such his or their Tryal *Acquitted* or *Discharged* by Proclamation, then such person and persons respectively, shall from thenceforth be freed, discharged, and acquitted from all Pains, Punishments, and Forfeitures, by this Act incurred, laid, or imposed; Any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

[*This Sentence being past against the Absentees,*]

Thirdly, A multitude of Names [as in the former printed List of Names, pag. 31.] are muster'd up as Absentees, and their Doom runs thus:

And whereas the several persons hereafter named, *viz. Robert Ridgway* Earl of *Londonderry*, *Arthur Loftis* Viscount *Loftis* of *Eli*, with about 500 more, before the Fifth Day of *November* last, absented themselves from this Kingdom, and live

live in *England*, *Scotland*, or the Iſle of *Man*, and there now abide, and by not coming or returning into this Kingdom upon your Majeſties Proclamation, to aſſiſt in Defence of this Realm according to their Allegiance, muſt be preſumed to adhere to the ſaid *Prince* of *Orange*, in caſe they return not within the time in this Act preſcribed, and thereby may juſtly forfeit all the Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, which they or any of them are entituled unto within this Kingdom.

Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in caſe the ſaid perſon and perſons laſt mentioned, do by the firſt day of *October* 1689. of his and their own accord, without compulſion, Return into this Kingdom, and tender him and themſelves to the Chief Juſtice of your Majeſties Court of Kings Bench, or to ſome other Judge of the ſaid Court or Judge of Aſſize in his Circuit, or to any of the Lords of your Majeſties moſt Honourable Privy Council, *To be charged with any Crime or Crimes*, to him or them to be charged or imputed, that then, in caſe that he or they upon ſuch his or their Return ſhall be convict by Verdict of Twelve Men, or by his own Confeſſion upon his or their Arraignment for Treaſon, or upon his or their Arraignment ſtand Mute; ſuch perſon and perſons *ſo Abſent, and not Returning as aforeſaid, or after his or their Return, being convict of Treaſon, as aforeſaid, ſhall from and after the ſaid Firſt day of* October 1689. *be deemed, reputed, and taken as Traytors Convict, and Attainted of High Treaſon, and ſhall ſuffer ſuch Pains of Death, and other Forfeitures and Penalties, as in Caſes of High Treaſon is accuſtomed:* But in caſe ſuch perſon and perſons reſpectively ſhall return, they ſhall from thenceforth be freed, diſcharged and acquitted from all Pains, Puniſhments, and Forfeitures by this Act incurr'd, laid, or impoſed; any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Which terrible Clauſe in the Act ſeems to be ſweetned by

by a moſt gracious Proviſo extended to a ſelect number of Perſons which goes on in theſe Words: Provided always, That in caſe your Majeſty ſhall happen to go into the Kingdom of *England* or *Scotland* before the ſaid firſt day of *October* 1689. Then if the ſaid Sir *William Meredith*, Sir *Charles Chiney*, Sir *Charles Loyd*, Sir *Algernoon Mayo*, Sir *Joſeph Williamſon*, Sir *William Parker*, *Alexander Frazier* Eſq; *John Hollum*, *Daniel* of the Iron-works, *Brook Bridges*, *Charles Vaughan*, *Hugh Merick*, *Nathaniel Huet*, *Heirom Hawkins*, Major *John Read*, *William Trenchard*, *J*—— *Trenchard* his Eldeſt Son, *Eraſmus Smith*, *Hariſon* of *Balvarneen*, *Achilles Daniel*, *John Lovet*, *John Caſtle*, *Joſeph Rutterton*, *Thomas Valentine* Clark of *Ballyturmey*, *John Cright*, *George Clarke* of *Shaccrelin*, *Thomas Chinucks*, *William Warmsby*, *Richard Cluterbuck*, *Eraſmus Smith*, *William Wats*, *John Evelin*, *Thapcote* of *Loughkent*, *Page* of the ſame, *Thomas Moor*, *Humphry Wray*, *Edward Crafton*, Alderman *Clarke*, *John Clarke*, *Arthur Aneſle*, *William Warwick*, *Pureſy Warwick*, Captain *Coaps*, *Robert Boye* of *Kilgrant*, *Hugh Ratclif*, *Edward Nelthrop*, *Robert Dixon*, *Samuel Clarke*, *John Jones*, *Henry Payne*, *George Clark* and *Gilbert Thacker*, whoſe Dwellings and Reſidence always hath been in *England*, ſhall give your Majeſty ſuch Teſtimony of their Loyalty and Fidelity as that your Majeſty will be pleaſed on or before the ſaid firſt day of *October*, 1689. to certifie under your Privy Signet or Sign Manual unto the chief Governor or Governors of this Kingdom, that your Majeſty is ſatisfied and aſſured of the Loyalty and Fidelity of the Perſons laſt before named, or of any of them; that then, if ſuch Certificate ſhall on or before the Firſt day of *November* 1689, be produced to the chief Governor or Governors of this Kingdom, and Enrolled in your Majeſties High Court of Chancery, the ſame ſhall be a ſufficient Diſcharge and Acquittal to ſuch of the Perſons laſt be-

See in the former printed Liſt of the Names, pag. 30 & 31. *has more names than ought to be in that Clauſe and therefore not true.*

fore named, and every of them reſpectively, whoſe Loyalty and Fidelity your Majeſty will be pleaſed to certify in manner as aforeſaid.

And be it further Enacted, That in the mean time, and until ſuch Return and Acquittal, all the Lands Tenements and Hereditaments within this Kingdom belonging to all and every Abſentee and Abſentees, or other Perſon to be attainted as aforeſaid, ſhall be, and are hereby veſted in your Majeſty, your Heirs and Succeſſors, as from the firſt day of *Auguſt* laſt paſt.

Then comes the Stabbing Clauſe, with a Face like *Janus*, Looking forward and backward both at once, in this tenor. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, that all and every ſuch Perſon and Perſons, as by any the foregoing Clauſes is, are or ſhall be reſpectively attainted, ſhall be from the firſt day of *Auguſt*, One Thouſand, Six Hundred Eighty and Eight, forfeit unto your Majeſty, your Heirs and Succeſſors, *all ſuch Mannors, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, all Right, Title, Service, Chiefry, Uſe, Truſt, Condition, Fee, Rent Charge, Right of Redemption of Mortgages, Right of Entries, Right of action, or any other Intereſt of what nature or Kind ſoever, either* in Law or Equity, of, in or into any Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, within this Kingdom, belonging or appertaining to ſuch Perſon or Perſons, ſo as aforeſaid attainted, or to be attainted in his or their own Right, or to any other Intereſt for him or them on the ſaid firſt day of *Auguſt*, 1689, or at any time ſince; and all the ſaid Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, ſo as aforeſaid forfeited unto, and veſted in your Majeſty, your Heirs and Succeſſors, hereby, are and ſhall be veſted in your Majeſty, your Heirs and Succeſſors, whether ſuch Perſon or Perſons were ſeized thereof in Fee Abſolute or Conditional, or in Tail, or for Life or Lives, and that freed and freely diſcharged, of and from *all Eſtates Tail, and for Life*; and from all Reverſions and Remainders for Life, for Years,

or

or in Fee Abſolute or Conditional, or in Tail for any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, ſuch Remainders, as by one Act or Statute of this preſent Parliament, Entituled, An Act for Repealing the Act of Settlement and Explanation, Reſolution of the Doubts, and all Grants, Patents and Certificates purſuant to them, or any of them, or by this preſent Act, are ſaved and preſerved, always excepted and foreprized: *Provided always*, that any Remiſſneſs or Forfeiture of any Tenant in Dower, Tenant by the Curteſie, Jointreſs for Life, or other Tenant for Life or Lives in actual Poſſeſſion, ſhall not extend to bar, forfeit, make void or diſcharge any Reverſion veſted in any Perſon or Perſons not ingaged in the Uſurpation or Rebellion aforeſaid, ſuch Reverſion and Reverſions being immediately depending or expectant upon the particular Eſtate of ſuch Tenant in Dower, Tenant by the Courteſie, Joyntreſs for Life, or other Tenant for Life or Lives, any thing in the ſaid Act of *Repeal*, or in this preſent Act to the contrary notwithſtanding. *Provided always, and be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, that nothing in this preſent Act contained, ſhall any way extend to be conſtrued, to extend to forfeit or veſt in your Majeſty, your Heirs or Succeſſors any Remainder or Remainders for valuable conſideration limited or ſetled by any ſettlement or conveyance made for ſuch valuable conſideration, either of Marriage or Marriage Portion, or other valuable conſideration whatſoever, upon any Eſtate for Life or Lives, to any Perſon or Perſons not concerned in the Uſurpation or Rebellion aforeſaid, ſuch Remainder or Remainders, as are limited or ſetled by any conveyance wherein there is any power for revoking and altering all or any the uſe or uſes therein limited; and alſo ſuch Remainder and Remainders as are limited upon any Settlement or Convevance of any Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments commonly called Plantation Lands; and all Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments,

ments, held or enjoyed under ſuch Grants from the Crown, or Grants upon the Commiſſion, or Commiſſions of Grace, for remedy of defective Titles, either in the Reign of King *James* the Firſt, or King *Charles* the Firſt, in which ſeveral Grants reſpectively, there are Proviſoes or Covenants for raiſing or keeping any number of Men or Arms for the King's Majeſty againſt Rebels or Enemies, or for raiſiug of Men for his Majeſties Service, for expedition of War, always excepted, and forepriſed, all which Remainders limited by ſuch conveyances wherein there is a power of Revocation for ſo much of the Lands, Uſes and Eſtates therein limited, as the ſaid power doth or ſhall Extend unto; and all ſuch Remainders as are derived or limited, from or under ſuch Intereſt made of ſuch Plantation Lands, or other Lands held as aforeſaid, under ſuch Grants from the Crown, and all and every other Remainder and Remainders, Reverſion and Reverſions, not herein mentioned to be ſaved and preſerved, ſhall by Authority of this preſent Parliament be deemed, conſtrued and adjudged void, debarred and diſcharged to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever againſt your Majeſty, your Heirs and Succeſſors, and yours and their Grantees or Aſſigns, and the ſaid Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments belonging to ſuch Rebels as aforeſaid, ſhall be veſted in your Majeſty, your Heirs and Succeſſors freed and diſcharged from the ſaid Remainder and Remainders ſaved and preſerved by this Act, and that it may appear with all convenient ſpeed.

Be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the reſpective Perſons Intituled to ſuch Remainders and Reverſions, do within Sixty days next after the firſt ſitting of the Commiſſioners for Examining the ſaid Act of Repeal, and this preſent Act, exhibit their Claims before the ſaid Commiſſioners, and make out their Titles to ſuch Remainder or Remainders, ſo as to procure their Adjudication, and Certificate for the ſame, or the Adjudication or Certificate of ſome Three or more of them; and further,

further, that all Remainders for which ſuch Adjudication and Certificate ſhall not be procured at or before One Hundred and Twenty days after the firſt ſitting of the ſaid Commiſſioners, ſhall be void, and for ever Barred or Excluded; any thing in this Act, or other matter to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding. All which Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, mentioned as aforeſaid, to be forfeited unto, and veſted in your Majeſty by any the Clauſes aforeſaid, and are hereby declared to be ſo forfeited unto, and veſted in your Majeſty, without any Office or Inquiſition thereof found or to be found, and the ſame to be to the Uſes, Intents and Purpoſes, as in the ſaid Act of Repeal, and in this preſent Act mentioned and expreſſed.

The Fifth is a wheedling Clauſe to amuſe a certain ſmall number of Women, Widows, Minors and Sick-Perſons with a ſeeming Latitude to return: but their Eſtates are ſure to be veſted in the King till they do, as more at large you may ſee, *viz.*

And whereas the ſeveral Perſons hereafter named, *viz.* *Lyonel* Earl of *Orrery*, Mrs. *Traps*, *Anne* Vicounteſs Dowager of *Dungannon*, *Robert Boyl* Eſquire, *Katherine Woodcock*, *Alice* Counteſs Dowager of *Drogh da*, and the reſt, as in the former Book of the Perſons attainted. *p.* 37, 38, to about the number of Eighty Perſons, are and for ſome time paſt, have been abſent out of this Kingdom, and by reaſon of Sickneſs, Nonage, Infirmities, and other diſabilities, may for ſome time further be obliged ſo to ſtay out of this Kingdom, or be diſabled to return thereunto. Nevertheleſs, it being much to the weakenning of this Realm, that any of the Rents or Profits of the Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments therein, ſhould be ſent into or ſpent in any other Place beyond the Seas, but that the ſame ſhould be Kept and Employed within the Realm for the better ſupport and defence thereof; *Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, that all the Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments,

Uſe,

Uſe, Truſt, Poſſeſſion, Reverſion, Remainder, and all and every other Eſtate, Title and Intereſt whatſoever belonging or appertaining to all and every the Perſons herein before laſt mentioned within this Kingdom, be and are hereby veſted in your Majeſty, your Heirs and Succeſſors. *Provided always*, that if any Perſon or Perſons in the next foregoing Clauſe mentioned, have hitherto behaved themſelves Loyally and Faithfully to your Majeſty, that then, if they or any of them, their or any of their Heirs do hereafter return into this Kingdom, and behave him, or themſelves as becometh Loyal Subjects, and do on or before the Laſt day of the firſt Term next enſuing, after ſuch their return, Exhibit his or their Petition or Claim, before the Commiſſioners for Executing the ſaid Acts, (if then ſitting,) or in his Majeſties high Court of Chancery, or in his Majeſties Court of Exchequer for any ſuch Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, and make out his or their Title thereunto, and obtain the Adjudication and Decree of any of the ſaid Courts of and for ſuch his or their Title, that then and in ſuch caſe, ſuch Adjudication and Decree ſhall be ſufficient to all ſuch Perſon and Perſons, for deveſting and reſtoring ſuch Eſtate, and no other as ſhall be therein and thereby to him or them adjudged and decreed; and that the order of any of the ſaid Courts ſhall be ſufficient Warrant to all Sheriffs, or other proper Officer to whom the ſame ſhall be directed, to put ſuch Perſon or Perſons in the actual Seizing and Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Land, any thing in this Act contained, or any other Statute, Law or Cuſtom whatſoever to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding. *Provided always, and be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, that neither the ſaid Act of Repeal, or this preſent Act, or any thing in them or either of them contained ſhall extend to, or be conſtrued to forfeit or veſt in your Majeſty, your Heirs or Succeſſors, or otherwiſe to Barr, Extinguiſh or Weaken, any right of Entry,

try, right of Action, Uſe, Truſt, Leaſe, Condition or Equity of Redemption, of any Mortgage or Mortgages, which on the firſt day of *Auguſt*, 1688, belonged or appertained to any Perſon or Perſons not being forfeiting Perſons within the true Intent and Meaning of the ſaid Act of Repeal, or this preſent Act, and which ever ſince the firſt day of *Auguſt*, 1688, continued or remained in ſuch Perſons, not being Perſons, or deſcended or devolved, or come from them, or any of them, to any of their Heirs, Executors or Adminiſtrators, not being forfeiting Perſons as aforeſaid, any thing in this or the ſaid Act of Repeal to the contrary notwithſtanding. *Provided always*, that the Perſon or Perſons claiming ſuch right of Entry, right of Action, Uſe, Truſt, Leaſe, Condition or Equity of Redemption, of Mortgage, do and ſhall Exhibit his and their claim for the ſame, before the Commiſſioners for Execution of the ſaid Act of Repeal, or of this preſent Act within Sixty days after the firſt ſitting of the ſaid Commiſſioners, and procure the Adjudication of them, or any three or more of them thereupon, within one Hundred and Twenty days after the ſaid firſt ſitting of the ſaid Commiſſioners.

And whereas, by one or more Office or Offices in the time of the Earl of *Strafford*'s Government, in the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt of ever Bleſſed Memory, all or a great part of the Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in the Province of *Connaught*, and Counties of *Clare*, *Limerick* and *Tiperary*, were veſted in his Majeſty, and by the Acts of Settlement or Explanation, the ſaid Office and Offices are declared to be null and void; ſince which time, the ſaid Acts have been by the ſaid Acts of Repeal Repealed, and thereby ſome prejudice might ariſe or accrew to the Proprietors concerned in them Lands, if not prevented. *Be it therefore Enacted*, by the Authority aforeſaid, that the ſaid Office and Offices, and every of them, commonly called the Grand

Office,

Office, and the Title thereby found or endeavoured to be made out, or ſet up from the time of finding or taking thereof, was and is hereby declared to be null and void to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever: Provided always that nothing herein contained, ſhall any way extend to charge any Perſon or Perſons who hath *bona fide* paid any Rent, or Arrears of Rent, that has been due and payable out of any Lands hereby veſted in your Majeſty; or to charge any Steward or Receiver that Received any ſuch Rents or Arrears of Rent, if he *bona fide* paid the ſame; but that he and they ſhall be hereby diſcharged for ſo much as he or they ſo *bona fide* paid againſt your Majeſty, your Heirs and Succeſſors. *Provided always, and it is hereby Enacted*, that every Perſon not being a forfeiting Perſon, within the true intent and meaning of the ſaid former Act, or of this preſent Act, and who before the Seventh day of *May*, 1689, had any Statute Staple, or Recognizance for payment of Money, or any Mortgage, Rent Charge, Portion, Truſt, or other Incumbrance either in Law or Equity; or any Judgement before the Two and Twentieth day of *May*, 1689, for payment of Mony which might charge any of the Eſtates, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments ſo as aforeſaid forfeited unto, and veſted in your Majeſty, ſhall and may have the benefit of the ſaid Statutes Staple Judgments, Recognizances, Mortgages, Rents Charges, Portions, Truſts, and other Incumbrances out of the Eſtate or Eſtates, which would be liable thereunto, in caſe the ſaid former Act or this preſent Act had never been made. *Provided always*, that the Perſon and Perſons who had ſuch Statutes Staple, Judgments, Recognizances or other Truſts or Incumbrances, do claim the ſame before the Commiſſioners, for Execution of the ſaid former Act within two Months after the firſt ſitting of the ſaid Commiſſioners, and procure their Adjudication thereof, within ſuch reaſonable time as the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall appoint for determining

termining the ſame. And to the end that ſuch Perſon and Perſons as ſhall have any of the ſaid Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments ſo to be granted unto him above all Incumbrances, and may injoy the ſame againſt all Statutes Staple, Judgments, Recognizances, Mortgages, Rents Charge, and other Incumbrances, not claimed and adjudged as aforeſaid. *Be it therefore further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, that all ſuch Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments as ſhall be forfeited unto, and veſted in your Majeſty, and granted by Letters Patents purſuant to the ſaid former Act, or this preſent, ſhall be, and are hereby freed and acquitted and diſcharged of and from all Eſtates, Charges and Incumbrances whatſoever, other than what ſhall be claimed and adjudged as aforeſaid.

Upon the Firſt I do obſerve, that after they are all marked with a black Coal, and actually *attainted of Treaſon whether Dead or Alive*, *Killed in open Rebellion*, *or in Arms*, *or otherwiſe*; (i.e.) whereſoever they are, or whatſoever they are doing, there is a very merciful ſaving extended to them under theſe favourable conditions: Firſt, They muſt be commorant and reſident *in the Kingdom*. Secondly, That they muſt be ameanable to Law. Thirdly, That they muſt by the Tenth day of *Auguſt*, 1689, ſurrender themſelves to Juſtice. Fourthly, That they ſhall be diſcharged by Proclamation, if they ſhall be acquitted upon their Tryal; while all this is nothing but palpable Colluſion and Banter, they very well knowing, that ſuch as had taken Arms, were either out of the Kingdom, or reſident in the *Proteſtant* Quarters, that it was impoſſible, for them, or the greateſt part of them, to make their appearance by the tenth of *Auguſt* 1689. That no Man who had not forfeited Reaſon and common Senſe, would come in with a Halter about his Neck, and try whether they could find a Hangman; or being ſubject to the pains of High-treaſon, to

make an experiment of the Juſtice of *Popiſh Judges*, and the Mercy of a *Popiſh Jury*.

By the ſecond Clauſe relating to the *Abſcondees*, A time is allowed them to the firſt *of September* 1689. to return and appear: But upon what Conditions? (why) only that they ſhall *of their own accord render themſelves to Juſtice*, and then, *if by the Verdict of* twelve Men *they ſhall be Convicted* of Treaſon (which beyond all doubt or queſtion would be the Fate of every one of them,) they are to be decently, and legally *Beheaded* or *Hang'd*: and if any of them ſhall upon his Tryal be acquitted or diſcharged, then to be freed from all Penalties and Forfeitures, which indeed, in good reaſon ought ſo to be, but ſo much Indifferency and Candor is not to be expected from *Cannibals*. And for my part I would as ſoon believe *Tranſubſtantiation*, or truſt to be ſaved by the Supererogation of other Mens Merits.

The third, which ſeems to have an aſpect only on ſuch as are denominated Abſentees, is as full fraught with Tricks and Deſigns, as it abounds with Miſchief and Malice; for to ſay nothing of that great number of Gentlemen, Merchants and Tradeſmen, who for the neceſſary preſervation of their Lives, have been conſtrain'd to abſent themſelves, and ſeek a Shelter in *England*, *Scotland*, and the *Iſle of Man*; there are many of the Nobility and Gentry of and in *England*, who are expoſed to the reach of this fatal Summons, who never were commorant in *Ireland*, never ſaw the Country, and poſſibly never intended to ſee it, yet they are obliged under pain of High Treaſon, and Forfeiture of Lives and Eſtates, to appear there by the firſt of *October* 1689. and to render themſelves to ſome Magiſtrate, and ſubmit to a Tryal for ſuch *Crimes* as it pleaſes their Enemies to ſuggeſt, and their Proſecutors to urge. Many others of them have been abſent, and ſetled in *England* for divers Years, ſome for above twenty; yet it is expected that they muſt now take upon them a Winter Journy, and patiently

patiently ſubmit to be hang'd for preſuming to croſs the Seas, when there might be after an unforeſeen occaſion to employ *their Service*; but it hath ſo fallen out, that neither the one nor the other hath been terrified by theſe Threats which they never heard of till long after the day of Grace was expired, but have rather adventured to run the Riſque, and be deveſted of their Eſtates for a while, no way doubting of a Recovery and Reſtitution in good time. Againſt this terrible Storm there is but one Anchor to truſt to; and that to be rely'd on only by a ſelect number, and that is to give *ſuch Teſtimony of their Loyalty and Fidelity to* King James, *in caſe he ſhall happen* to go into *England* or *Scotland* before the firſt day of *October* 1689. as that upon a Certificate from him, and the Inrolment of it in Chancery *before the firſt day of* November 1689. they may be white Boys again: But foraſmuch as the late King hath not thought it fit to come upon the Place, and make his demand, I conceive them abſolved from all breach of Duty, tho at the ſame time they have ſlipt all other Opportunites of purchaſing their Pardon.

The fourth enacting Clauſe is ſo Comprehenſive, ſo armed at all Points againſt all manner of Excuſes, Subterfuges and Evaſions, that whoſoever ſhall flatter himſelf with a hope of Security in that Harbour, will certainly ſplit upon a Rock; He that ſhall wade in that Tempeſtuous Sea, ſhall never be able to ſtem the Tide: For in a Word, All ſorts of Eſtates, Rights and Properties belonging to all ſorts of Men, except the Rebellious and Bloody Iriſh, and ſuch unhappy Perſons as have been bewitched into a Confederacy with them, are doom'd to an irreverſible Forfeiture, and veſted *in the late King*, and that Title thereunto, to commence *from the firſt of Auguſt* 1688. when all Things were quiet, *in alta Pace*, and many Months were paſt after that day, before there was the leaſt umbrage given of any Oppoſition, or Defection, but then to clap in an uſeleſs Proviſo, where-

by all Perſons *claiming any Reverſions* or *Remainders*, are ſtinted to exhibite them within ſixty days after the firſt ſitting of their new fangled Commiſſioners, and to *procure an Adjudication or Certificate* from them within one hundred and twenty *days after the firſt ſitting*, is a Rule ſo Repugnant to Reaſon, Law and Equity, that it evidently appears to be contrived on purpoſe to jeer and ridicule the poor Sufferers; For could it be imagined that any *Proteſtants* would adventure to go among them during the Flames of a raging War, to make a demand of a preſent or future Title, and ſtay there if they might be ſuffered, till that very precious Court for Adjudication of Claims ſhould ſit, and be eſtabliſhed? *but the burden of the Song is, let all be veſted in his Majeſty.* And thus, whether they be attainted as *Abſentees*, or found guilty upon the Tryal, or rejected in their Claims before the Commiſſioners, all is ſummoned up in one and the ſame Concluſion, the whole Eſtates of the *Proteſtants* Real and Perſonal, muſt be forfeited, and the *King muſt* have them towards a *Repriſal* of what he *abdicated* in *England.*

The ſame Spirit and Humor runs in the fifth declarative and enacting Clauſe, pretending a Shadow of Favour to certain Perſons therein named by reaſon of Minority, Widowhood, or Sickneſs, but canting in the ſame ſtrain with the former Clauſe and Proviſo's, ſo that all Sexes and Degrees, according to their Deſign and Contrivance, are irrecoverably barred from all Poſſeſſion, Right, Remainder or Reverſion, ſo long as they can be proſperous in this Holy War, which is apparently grounded upon a National, as well as a Religious Quarrel.

I am very unwilling to imploy the Reader with a nauſeous Repetition of any Matter couched in the precedent Obſervations, which cannot be avoided if I ſhould go about to make a direct Anſwer to the Abſurdities in each ſingle Paragraph, of that famous Act of Attainder whereby the *Iriſh* have fully and apparently demonſtrated

to

to the world, that as *Engliſh Men*, they look upon us as Intruders; as *Proteſtants*, they treat us as Miſcreants and Hereticks. And ſince neither the horrible Murder perpetrated in the laſt Rebellion, nor the preſent burning of Houſes, deſtruction of Plantations, general depopulation of the Country, are like to be available to extinguiſh the Families, and ſubvert the Religion; They have now tryed their utmoſt effort, by Seizing and Confiſcating all Perſonal Eſtates, and by the abſolute alienation of all their Rights, Titles, and Intereſts, ſo that from henceforth it was intended that no *Engliſh Proteſtant* muſt dare to ſet his Foot in *Ireland*, nor his Children call to mind that ever any of his Forefathers had a footing there.

Nevertheleſs upon the review of the remaining part of the *Act of Attainder*, it will not be amiſs to offer a Diverſion to the Reader, by making ſome brief Remarks on the injuſtice, ſubtilty and partiality comprehended in it. For Men after they are actually attainted, are invited to appear and ſhew cauſe why they ſhould not be Executed; their Appearance is limited to certain days and times. And leſt any inconſiderate Man ſhould be ſo Fool-hardy, as to adventure on his Purgation, there is no publick notice given of the Appearance required, till the days are Incurred and paſt; they are obliged to put in Claims, and to ſolicite an Adjudication before certain *partial and prejudicated Commiſſioners*, who are to meet, none knows when, and will determine none knows what: Nay, in ſome caſes, they are poſitively appointed to put in their claim within Two Months after the firſt ſitting of ſuch Commiſſioners, and afterwards *to procure their Adjudication within ſuch Reaſonable time, as the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint for determining the ſame.*

And becauſe a private Act paſt in the Reign of King *Charles the Second*, in favour of the Renowned *Duke of Albemarle*, whereby ſeveral *Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, are conveyed to him*, in teſtimony of the greateſt and moſt impor-

important ſervice that ever was performed by a Subject, yet becauſe *the ancient Proprietors of the ſaid Lands*, (i. e.) thoſe notorious Rebels, and Murderers, who juſtly forfeited for their Treaſon, are thereby barred and deprived of their ancient Eſtates, that Act muſt be repealed, and the ancient Proprietors reſtored; which is a high piece of Ingratitude to the memory of that Illuſtrious Perſon, who under God, effected the Reſtoration of the Royal Family, and even of their very King *James* himſelf; the Reader may be pleaſed to peruſe the Clauſe itſelf, and Judge of the reaſonableneſs and Civility of it.

And whereas by one private Act of Parliament, Entituled, *An Act for ſecuring of ſeveral Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments to* George *Duke of* Albemarle, which Act was paſt in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, ſome Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments on this Kingdom, which on the Two and Twentieth day of *October*, 1641, belonged to ſome ancient Proprietor or Proprietors, who were diſpoſſeſſed thereof by the late Uſurped Powers, were ſecured or aſſured unto the ſaid *George* Duke of *Albemarle*, by means whereof, the ancient Proprietors of the ſaid Lands may be barred and deprived of their ancient Eſtates, unleſs the ſaid Act be Repealed; though ſuch ancient Proprietor or Proprietors, be as juſtly Intituled to Reſtitution, as other ancient Proprietors, who were diſpoſſeſſed by the ſaid Uſurper, and barred by the late Acts of Settlement and Explanation. **Be it therefore Enacted**, That the ſaid Act for ſecuring of ſeveral Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments to *George* Duke of *Albemarle*, be and is hereby Repealed to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever; and that the Proprietors of the ſaid Lands and their Heirs and Aſſigns be reſtored to their ſaid ancient Eſtates in the ſame manner, with the ſaid other ancient Proprietors, their Heirs and Aſſigns.

If

If any of the *ancient Proprietors*, (i. e.) the Heirs of thoſe *Barbarous Rebels*, (who in 1641, exceeded the ſharpeſt *Turkiſh* Cruelty) have been ſo thirſty as to purchaſe their old Eſtates, or any part of them, they ſhall be repriſed, and reinburſt their purchaſe Mony out of ſome honeſt Gentlemans Eſtate, and this ſurely was Mony well laid out. *Viz.*

And whereas, ſeveral ancient Proprietors whoſe Eſtates were ſeized and veſted in Perſons deriving a Title under the ſaid Acts of Settlement or Explanation, have in ſome time after the paſſing the ſaid Acts, purchaſed their own ancient Eſtates or parts thereof, from the Perſons who held the ſame under the ſaid Acts as aforeſaid, which old Proprietors would now be reſtored to their ſaid antient Eſtates, if they had not purchaſed the ſame. And for as much as the ſaid ancient Proprietors or their Heirs, ſhould receive no benefit of the ſaid Act of Repeal, ſhould they not be reprized for the Mony paid by them for their ſaid ancient *Eſtates*.

Be it therfore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every the ancient Proprietor or Proprietors, or their Heirs, who have laid out any Sum or Sums of Mony for the purchaſe of their own ancient Eſtates, or any part thereof as aforeſaid, ſhall receive out of the Common ſtock of Repriſals, a ſufficient recompence and ſatisfaction for the Mony laid out by him or them for the purchaſe of their ſaid ancient Eſtate, at the rate of Ten Years purchaſe, any *Clauſe*, *Act or Statute* to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Such as that Serene Government has been pleaſed to mark with the names of Rebels, are tyed to a certain fix'd time for procuring Certificates of their Innocence, and Inrolling their Pardons, though at the ſame time the Commiſſioners and other Miniſters may chuſe whether or no they will grant either, till the time (allowed) be elapſed; but in the caſe where the other good Subjects, *i. e.* the Blood-ſuckers of 1641, their Heirs or Aſ-

ſigns

ſigns are delayed in obtaining Letters Patents purſuant to the Act of Repeal, there a Certificate ſhall be of as great force, and bear the ſame Authority as Letters Patents under the Broad Seal, as appears by what follows.

And for prevention of all unneceſſary Delays, and unjuſt Charges which can or may happen to the Subjects of this Realm, (*viz. the Rebels of* 1641. *their Heirs and Aſſigns*) before their full and final Setlement, Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That where the Commiſſioners for Execution of the ſaid Act of Repeal, or any three or more of them, ſhall give any Certificate under his or their Hands and Seals, to any Perſon or Perſons, Bodies Politick or Corporate, in order to the paſſing any Letters Patents according to the ſaid Act, and ſhall likewiſe return a Duplicate of ſuch Certificate unto his Majeſties Court of Exchequer at *Dublin* to be there enrolled, and the Perſon and Perſons, Bodies Politick or Corporate, to whom ſuch Certificate ſhall be given, ſhall during the ſpace of ſix Months next enſuing the date thereof, dilligently proſecute the having and obtaining Letters Patents accordingly, but ſhall be thereof delayed and hindred by the neglect of any Officer or Officers, that then and in ſuch Caſe the ſeveral and reſpective Perſon, Bodies Politick and Corporate, to whom or in whoſe behalf ſuch Certificate ſhall be given or granted, ſhall hold and enjoy the ſeveral Meſſuages, Mannors, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments in the ſeveral and reſpective Certificates mentioned and allotted according to ſuch Eſtate, and under ſuch Rent as are therein mentioned, *as fully and amply to all intents and purpoſes, as if Letters Patents thereof had been granted and perfected according to the direction of the ſaid former Act*, any thing in this or the ſaid former Act, or any other Law, Statute or Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding. That thoſe dutiful Subjects may have no cauſe of complaint, ſee the following Clauſe, viz.

And

And whereas by the hardſhips and Oppreſſions introduced by the ſaid Acts of Settlement and Explanation, ſome ancient Proprietors who would have been reſtorable by the ſaid Act of Repeal, have been neceſſitated to accept of Leaſes for Life, Lives, or Years, or Gifts in Tail, or other Conveyances of their reſpective Eſtates, and have contracted to pay ſome Rents, Duties, or other Reſervations out of ſuch their ancient Eſtates, by which acceptance of Leaſes, or Gifts before mentioned, and by the ſaid Agreements to pay Rents, Duties or Reſervations for the ſame; the ſaid ancient Proprietors may be barred, or ſtopped, and excluded from the benefit of Reſtitution intended for ancient Proprietors, by the ſaid Act of Repeal.

Be it therefore Enacted, that the acceptance of any ſuch Leaſe or Leaſes, Gift or Gifts intail, or other Agreement or Agreements upon any ſuch account for payment of Rents, Duties, or other Reſervation for any ſuch their ancient reſpective Eſtate or Eſtates ſhall be no way prejudicial, or binding, or concluſive to any ſuch ancient Proprietors, or to his or their Heirs, Executors or Adminiſtrators, any thing herein, or in the ſaid Act of Repeal to the contrary notwithſtanding.

In a Word to render the Complyance of the Proteſtants (if any were ſo minded) altogether impoſſible; it is provided that all Letters to be granted of any Office, or Lands, ſhall contain a Clauſe, compelling the Inrolment in the Chancery in *Ireland*, viz. And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Letters Patents hereafter to be granted of any Office or Lands whatſoever, ſhall contain in the ſame Letters Patents, a Clauſe requiring and compelling the ſaid Patentees to cauſe the ſaid Letters Patents to be enrolled in the Chancery of *Ireland*, within a time therein to be limited, and Letters Patents wherein ſuch Clauſes be omitted, are hereby declared to be utterly void and of none effect.

By the ſubſequent Clauſe they gave their King a Power

to the 1ſt day of *Nov.* 1689. to pardon, with this Reſtriction, that the ſaid Letters Patents of Pardon, ſhall be enrolled in the Rolls Office of the Chancery in *Ireland* before the laſt of *Nov.* 1689. or elſe to be void and of none effect; a thing that was never known or whiſpered in *England*, or in the Proteſtant Quarters in *Ireland* till the Year 1690. and that the Maſter of the Rolls, and that obliging Attorny General of whom you have had a ſhort Diſcription, page may not be hopeleſs of good Grieſt to their Mills, it is provided, that no Letters Patents of Pardon may contain above one Perſon: And that the Reader may be Judge of the Matter of Fact, here it begins thus:

Provided always, That if your Sacred Majeſty at any time before the firſt day of *November* 1689. by Letters Patents under the Broad Seal of *England* reſiding there, or by Letters Patents under the Broad Seal of *Ireland* during your Majeſties aboad here, ſhall grant your gracious Pardon or Pardons to any one or more of the Perſons herein before mentioned, or intended to be attainted, who ſhall return to their Duty and Loyalty, that then, and in ſuch caſe, ſuch Perſon and Perſons ſo pardoned, ſhall be, and are hereby excepted out of this preſent Act, as if they never had been therein named, or thereby intended to be attainted, and ſhall be, and are hereby acquitted and diſcharged from all Attainders, Penalties and Forfeitures created or inflicted by this Act, or the ſaid Act of Repeal, *Excepting* ſuch ſhare or proportion of their Real or Perſonal Eſtates as your Majeſty ſhall think fit to except or reſerve from them; any thing in this preſent Act, or in the ſaid Act of Repeal to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Provided always, that every ſuch Pardon or Pardons be purſuant to a Warrant under your Majeſties privy Signet, or Sign Manual, and that no one Letters Patents of Pardon ſhall contain above one Perſon; And that all and every ſuch Letters Patents of Pardon and Pardons ſhall be inrolled in the Rolls Office in your Majeſties

High

High Court of Chancery in this Kingdom (of *Ireland*) at or before the ſaid laſt day of the ſaid Month of *November*, or indefault thereof, to be abſolutely void and of no effect, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Provided likewiſe, that if any Perſon or Perſons ſo pardoned, ſhall at any time after the date of the ſaid Pardon, joyn with, or aid, or aſſiſt any of your Majeſties Enemies, or with any Rebels in any of your Majeſties Dominions, and be thereof convicted or attainted by any due Courſe of Law, that then, and in ſuch caſe they ſhall forfeit all the benefit and advantage of ſuch Pardon, and ſhall be again ſubject and lyable to all penalties and Forfeitures inflicted on them, and every of them by this or the ſaid Act of Repeal, as if ſuch Pardon or Pardons had never been granted; Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend to veſt in your Majeſty any Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, or other intereſt of any ancient Proprietor, who by the ſaid Act of Repeal is to be reſtored to his ancient Eſtate, but that all ſuch Perſon or Perſons, and all the Right, Title and Intereſt are, and ſhall be ſaved, and reſerved according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid Act, any thing in theſe Preſents to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Dublin Jan. 24*th.* 1689. Examined *per I. Lealby.*

And now by what's here truly Copied out of their Originals, and from the ſhort Remarks made thereupon; I hope the Reader will not think it tedious or improper by way of Concluſion, to give a ſummary Account of ſome late Tranſactions in and about *Dublin*, and the Miſery the Proteſtants were in, both there and in the Country; The late King's tame Submiſſion, and truckling to the French, their Inſolency, Pride and Haughtineſs, as well to the Papiſts as Proteſtants, and many other Paſſages.

From that time, the Lord Mayor put his witty trick on the Country People about their Corn, *&c.* It was obſerved that the Markets were very ill furniſhed, and ſeldom Five Barrels of any kind of Grain ſeen on any Market Day. Then it's agreed on in their Councils to Erect publick Stores through the Kingdom, for gathering in Wheat, Malt, and all ſorts of Grain, and alſo for Leather, Wool, Butter, Cheeſe, and what elſe they thought fit; and under pretence of furniſhing and filling Stores, to ſupport an Army, (as you ſee in the Proclamation for that end,) Seized all the viſible effects of thoſe poor Proteſtants that were under their wings, ſending ſuch quantities of all ſorts to *France* as the Ingroſſer pleaſed. The late King was not the only Merchant, but under his Licenſe many Tranſported great quantities; as *Delabody* had a Licenſe for *Fifteen Thouſand Pound* value. Many of the Dealers knowing it to be *Felony* to Tranſport Wool into *France*, were cautious how they dealt in that Commodity; it was hoped that ſome of them that were taken by King *William*'s Fleet, would be made Examples to deter others from falling into the like Errour.

Before *March* laſt, they had Seized above *Thirty Thouſand Barrels* of Wheat within two Miles of *Dublin*, and *Six Thouſand* Barrels in the County of *Weſt-Meath*, beſides other ſorts of Grain; and we heard that the like Methods had been put in Execution in all parts of the Kingdom under their Power. One Mr. *Babe*, Surveyer General, was commanded to Seiſe all the Malt in *Dublin* for the King's uſe, which he diſobeying, as not belonging to his Office, and unwilling to Plunder his Fellow Proteſtants, was diſplaced as a Diſ-affected Perſon, and one put in that would obſerve *Popiſh Orders.*

By Ingroſſing the Corn and other Proviſions, it was believed and ſaid by ſome *of the Popiſh Party*, that it was to Starve all the Proteſtants; and ſome of them ſwore in Coffee-Houſes, it would never be well with the good Catholick Subjects, till the one half of the

the Proteſtants were Hanged and the other half Starved.

Some others ſay, that nothing ſhould be ſold out of the Stores to the Proteſtants, but for Gold and Silver, by which means they would certainly get it; for although they have tryed many ways, yet none look'd ſo effectual as this, unleſs putting them to the Rack and their Oaths to diſcover what Silver or Gold they had; with which they have been long threatned, though ſome Providence has ſtill averted it. Fleſh was ſold at Six Pence a Pound, and all proviſions very dear; yet there was enough to be had for Mony, till the Markets were abuſed by wheedling and fooliſh Proclamations.

The Proteſtants in the Country having ſome foreſight of the ſcarcity they might endure, and remembring the miſeries ſome of them had ſeen, and ſome others had heard their Anceſtors endured in 1641, thought it prudence to provide good Stores of Hang'd Beef, Bacon, Dryed Fiſh, Peaſe and Beans, which by order from the Government (under the name of Seizing) was by the Souldiers plunder taken from them. Some others of them having got Braſs Mony, laid it out on Wool, Hides, Butter Cheeſe, and Tallow, which was likewiſe taken from them; and when thoſe Poor, Naked, Pillaged Creatures ſought redreſs, they were mock'd and ſcoft at by thoſe that gave orders to plunder them.

Such of the old Proprietors as pretended any claim to the Eſtates of the Abſentees, they took Leaſes from the Commiſſioners for Executing the Act of *Repeal*; and about *May* laſt, when they were to be put in Poſſeſſion, they held on, and ſo prevented the Sheriffs trouble.

Such of the Proteſtants as were reſolved to abide and endure the brunt of things, care was taken to frighten them away; the Government iſſues *a ſecret Order* to the ſeveral Lieutenants of the Counties, to turn the *Proteſtants* out of ſuch Eſtates as the Papiſts had any claim to, and put them in, who were ſure would not let the *Proteſtants*

teſtants carry away one Pennyworth of their Goods, keeping them as ſome ſatisfaction for the mean profits. Thus they dealt with the Lord Primate *(Boyl,)* who loſt about Ten Thouſand Pound value in the furniture of his Houſe at *Bleſſington*, and Killed all the Deer in his Park, though the Fleſh at that time was of no uſe; this was not ſo much to be admired, when by authority under the Government, they Deſtroyed all the Deer in *Rafernum* Park, and in the Park by *Chappell-Izzard*.

And if yet ſome of the Proteſtants remained on their Eſtates, to which thoſe old Proprietors could make no Claim, on thoſe the Lieutenants by the aforeſaid Order might quarter Soldiers at diſcretion, which they did to the great grief of thoſe Gentlemen, who as long as they could, gave free Quarters to ſuch Numbers as were placed on them; but not being able to endure this Oppreſſion and the abuſes put on themſelves, Wives and Children, were forced to fly with their Lives. And this exceeded even the *French* Dragooning; thus to be forced to abandon their fair Buildings, Orchards, and other Improvements, was more untollerable, than the loſs of what was taken from them before, hoping in time to recover ſome of their Eſtates and other Loſſes, but never their Improvements; which thoſe Ruffians (knowing their Reign to be but ſhort) deſignedly defaced, rooted up, burnt and deſtroyed, and which had been brought to yield profit as well as pleaſure by great Charge and Induſtry, ſince the Settlement after 1641. Who would not be afflicted thus to be turned out, to make room for his Cow-boy or Swine-Herd, and ſee them decide his Manſion Houſe into Seven or Eight ſeveral Dwellings, for thoſe Brutes whoſe Fore-Fathers never lay on any other or better Bed than a few green Ruſhes, or a little Straw, and after this manner have they divided that noble Building of *Eyres-Court* in the County of *Gallway*.

The Proteſtants being perſecuted from Place to Place in the Country, at length fled to *Dublin*, where indeed to ſay truth,

truth, the Proteſtant Citizens have been ſo liberal, both to the Proteſtant Priſoners, and thoſe that were not, that it is to be admired how their Purſes held out; at one Collection on a Sabbath day, it was uſual to receive Fifty or Sixty Pound, and had it not been for ſuch large Collections, it had gone hard with the Country Gentry, who had not received any Rent from *May* 1688, and always Improving their Eſtates, kept but little Money by them, which they were forced to ſpend in the defence of Law Suits, and other vexatious troubles put on them by the Implacable *Papiſts*; and thoſe that after all had ſaved ſome in conſiderable Sum, which though never ſo thriftily managed, yet by the ſcarcity and dearneſs of things in *Dublin*, it was ſoon ſpent, and thence they became greater Objects, as being really in a worſe condition than the meaner ſort, who could work for Victuals; however as ſoon as their Poverty was made known, (which was not before they had almoſt periſhed,) there was a competent Dividend of the publick Collection ſent by a private hand; and thus by the mutual ſenſe and Fellow-feeling of our Diſtreſſes, we ſupported one another.

That Order ſent to the Lieutenants of the ſeveral Counties, to quarter Men and Horſes at Diſcretion on the Proteſtants, was never ſhew'd to any of us, ſo that we could never come by a Copy of it; but yet they freely told us the Contents, and put them in Execution, with all the ſeverity imaginable, to our great Grief and Loſs never to be repaired.

By the late King's being in Poſſeſſion of *Dublin*, the Metropolis of the Kingdom, gained great credit with *France*, though it has been uſed as if deſigned for Flames, when no longer tenable by the late King and his Adherents; Fifty Thouſand Pounds would not Repair the Damage done to the Buildings thereof before *March* laſt; without opening of a Gate or Door, one might have walked, nay almoſt rid from one end to the other of the Colledge.

A brisk Trade was kept up with the *French*, who ſent great quantities of Fruit, Wine, Brandy, Hops, Tobacco, and other groſs Commodities; for which they carried away the beſt that was in *Ireland*, as Butter, Cheeſe, Wooll, raw Hides and Tallow; the late King releaſed 11 *l.* 10 *s.* Impoſition on every Tun of Wine, and this was done in favour of his Army, who before paid Two Shillings a Quart, and then but one.

The 14*th* of *April*, when Sir *Clouſly Shovel* appeared before *Dublin* with the Fleet under his Command, great quantities of the Proteſtants Goods being Seized, and ſeveral Ships Loaded, and a Loading with them, the late King and his Crew were under terrible apprehenſions at firſt, believing that ſome Land-Men would be ſent from the Ships to Reduce *Dublin*, but ſeeing they only attacked the Ships in the Pool, and fearing they might come into the Harbour where the Loaded Ships lay, all Hands were imployed to unload; but Sir *Clouſly* going off with a ſmaller Priſe than was expected, and the Coaſt being clear, all Hands were again made uſe of to Load all the Ships in the Harbour with the Proteſtants Goods; which being done, they ſet Sail under the Convoy of the late King's whole Fleet, conſiſting of Four Ships, one of Eighteen Guns, one of Sixteen, one of Twelve Guns, and a *French* Privateer. That ſhew made by Sir *Clouſly*, had like to have been fatal to the Proteſtants, whoſe Countenance being ſomewhat chearful, immediately it was proclaimed Death to a *Proteſtant* found out of Doors; on ſome it fell heavily, as upon a Gentleman of my Acquaintance being on a Viſit among ſome Relations in the Inns beyond the Bridge, not knowing the danger, going homeward, was ſtopp'd on *Eſſex* Bridge, receiving a Cut above Seven Inches long on his Head, which for Two Years before, aked moſt violently, but to his great eaſe, the ſame pain has not viſited him ſince his Recovery. And what were we to have in exchange for all thoſe choice Commodities? Arms and Ammunition to Murder us; and indeed we could

expect

expect no other, that being the Exchange agreed upon before-hand.

Silver and Gold became one of the greateſt and beſt Commodities in *Dublin*; between Buyer and Seller, a *Guinea* before *May* laſt was ſold at 3 *l.* 10 *s.* and an Ounce of Silver at Three Crowns of Braſs Mony, and ſo proportionable for other quantities of Gold and Silver. And although the *French* brought great quantities of Braſs and Copper, yet it was not enough; ſo that they began to reduce the Weights of what was already Coined, by melting it down, and making it leſs in the new Coin; the value of Braſs Mony fell daily, before *March* Six Hundred Thouſand Pounds was Coined.

The Mint has been of late altogether managed by Proteſtants; ſome time ſince there being Papiſts in one branch, were diſcovered to cheat above Five Hundred Pound a Week in the Six-pences, for which they were ſlightly puniſhed, and ſo turned off; which had been Death in a Proteſtant. And not only in this, but in all other common ordinary Affairs, the Proteſtants were forced to contrive things for the Papiſts.

The neceſſary Charge of the Army, came to Eleven Hundred Thouſand Pound *per Annum*, and the Revenue of the Kingdom never came to above Three Hundred Thirty Two Thouſand Pounds *per Annum*; therefore, if the late King had been pay'd all he could pretend to, the Twenty Thouſand Pounds Subſidy would not half ſuſtain'd his Army; ſo that of neceſſity there muſt have been Coined Yearly, Six Hundred Thouſand Pounds in Braſs Mony, which having no way to circulate, muſt be ſo much Loſs to the Kingdom, and in ſhort time come to nothing. But to prevent this, he offered to pledge or pawn his Quit-Rent, for Braſs Mony, at Six *per Cent*; but no body has truſted him.

Whilſt this Braſs Mony paſt, it was of extraordinary benefit to the Diſtreſſed Proteſtants, all that had it, was ready to Lend thoſe that wanted, otherwiſe ſome Hundreds would have periſhed, that through meer ſhame could not diſcover their condition, to receive of the publick Charity.

Of late the Proteſtants could not come by a bit of Bread, but what they purchaſed at trible rates from the Soldiers, a Dozen or Twenty of them being placed about every Bakers Houſe to prevent the *Proteſtants* from coming by any; of which cruel dealings, the late King being informed, he anſwered that his Army muſt not want Bread whoſoever did; this was ſome of his tenderneſs to his Proteſtant Subjects; but they made one ſhift or other to get it till the *French* came, and I fear from thence, many were Starved for want of Bread.

The Proteſtant Tradeſmen were all Imployed, though they had rather ſate Idle, being ill payed for their Labour, and that in Braſs Mony, which they freely gave to their Fellow Sufferers that wanted moſt.

From the whole, it is eaſy to obſerve the Caſe of the Proteſtants to be very deplorable, being Robbed and Plundered of all they had in the World, enſlaved and ſubjected to thoſe they hated and deſpiſed. And although the late King or his Army, could not ſubſiſt one day without the *Proteſtants*, yet were they nevertheleſs abuſed, ſlighted, oppreſt, and had more barbarous uſage than could been expected from *Algereens*; we were ſenſible they only ſpared our Lives whilſt ſerviceable to them, and afterwards our certain Deſtruction was deſigned: In the mean time, the Proteſtants were forced to ſtrengthen and ſupport their Enemies.

If the Proteſtant Butchers, Brewers, Bakers, Clothiers, Weavers, Taylors, Shooe-makers, Hat-makers, Smiths, Carpenters, and other Artizens, had been removed from them,

them, they could not have had Meat, Bread or Drink, Cloaths to wear, nor Carts to carry Proviſion, Arms or Ammunition into the Fields; nor would the late King had a Mint, Braſs or Copper to Coin in it: ſo that they had ſuſpended all thoughts of turning out the Proteſtants, as it was often moved in their Councels. The Governour *Luttorel* told the *French* Ambaſſador, that if the Proteſtants were turned out of *Dublin*, the Papiſts muſt quit it; and when they quitted *Dublin*, they muſt quit *Ireland*. It was the City that almoſt maintained and ſupported the late King's Army laſt Winter, it being able to quarter above Twenty Thouſand Men at one time: And therefore it was no wonder they were unwilling to part with ſuch a Place. But however the matter went, they were reſolved as ſoon as King *William* took the Field, to confine all the Proteſtants to the Churches, Hoſpitals and Goals, which it ſeems they did; aud which was their common practice on every ſlight Alarm.

About the Twelfth of *March* laſt, the *French* Fleet conſiſting of about Forty Men of War, and about Sixty Tenders and others, came into *Cork* Harbour, with about Five Thouſand *French* Land-men; for which as you have heard, as many of the Brave Old Heroick Bog-trotters were to be ſent to the *French* King; but many of them according to their uſual cuſtom run away, in the place of whom many Proteſtants were Preſſed for that Service to their great grief. It was then diſcourſed, that as ſoon as they returned to *France*, an Additional Fleet would Join them, and that they intended to bring Ten Thouſand Land Men with them for the late King's Service; which doubtleſs is the Fleet on our Coaſts. Some of the Nobility about the late King, diſcourſing of the *Engliſh* and *French*, ſaid they to him, *Sir, Is not the* French *Fleet in great danger to be met with by the* Engliſh; to which he Replied, *That he during his time, had taken*

care that the Engliſh ſhould not have any great ſtrength by Sea; and now to equip and fit out a Fleet, would be tedious, beſides the expences; and that he did not doubt but the French would maſter them; the French had not been well landed at *Cork* when ſome peſtilent Diſtemper carryed off above five hundred of them, they ſoon began to murmur, ſaying, They were promiſed great Matters before they left *France*, of which, ſince their coming they ſaw but ſmall appearance, about three Months Pay in Silver and Gold was ſent with them from *France*, which was of a very courſe Metal, and a third part leſs in the intrinſick Value, than as it formerly paſt in *Ireland*.

Three Battalions of the French marched towards *Dublin*, appointed as General *Lauzuns* Guards; the late King having promiſed his Guardian (*i. e.*) the French King, that the French General ſhould have the poſſeſſion of *Dublin*, and of all the places of any Strength in *Ireland*; accordingly on the the 3d of *May Lauzun* ſent to the Governor *Lutterel* to deliver the Keys of the City and Caſtle, to whom *Lutterel* anſwered, he would firſt acquaint the King, who forthwith accompanied the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to addreſs the King, telling him they had thitherto ventur'd their Lives and Fortunes in his Defence, and therefore hoped he would not ſtill confide in them to govern *Dublin*, and would not make them abſolute Subjects to the French, to whom he reply'd, That he had engaged, and paſt his Word to his Brother *Lewis*, that *Lauzun* ſhould have the Government of *Dublin*, and could not recede from it; thereupon the Keys of the City was delivered, but the *French* would not mount the Guards till they had likewiſe the Keys of the Caſtle, which being alſo comply'd with, on the fourth of *May*, the French poſſeſt themſelves of City and Caſtle, ſwearing they had no King but *Lewis*, nor would they obey any other, and under him their General *Lauzun*: from thence they grew ſo very Rude and Inſolent, not only

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to Proteſtants, but to Papiſts, that the later grew mighty melancholy and dejected, frequently complaining to their King, who had no power to help himſelf or them, having by his degenerate and mean Spirit truckl'd his Authority, and became ſubject to the power of *France*, and contented himſelf to be nominal King.

Of which, the better and more ſober ſort of Papiſts were ſenſible (foreſeeing a ſuddain change of Government) could never be perſwaded to take on them the leaſt Office or Employment under him, even that of Conſtable, but reſolved to lay hold on the firſt Opportunity, and throw themſelves at the Mercy of our moſt Gracious King, which ere now they have had a good opportunity to embrace.

And though how ill ſoever the Iriſh Papiſts reſented the Inſolence of the French, yet the Majority were reſolved to bear with all rather than by expreſſing their inward diſlike or diſcontent, giving encouragement to the Proteſtants, to hope for any advantage that might happen from Diſcords among Papiſts, and therefore careſt and treated the French, who called them ten thouſand Cowards, and ſaid, they were beaten by a Prieſt and a few Boys, meaning that valiant Colonel *Walker*, and thoſe matchleſs Hero's that ſuffer'd with him.

There being above ten thouſand Proteſtant Men in *Dublin* able to bear Arms, beſides Women and Children, and being barr'd of the liberty of the Markets by the French, who would not ſell Bread to the Proteſtants as the Iriſh Papiſt Soldiers did; it is a Miracle if thouſands the Proteſtants had not periſhed.

The French as they paſt by any of our Clergy, threatened them ſadly; on which the Clergy held frequent Conſultations how to ſecure themſelves, and deliver'd their poor Flocks from the daily Threats and Menaces of the French Vultures.

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It was moved that the Clergy ſhould diſguiſe themſelves in Frieze Coats, not finding it probable to eſcape the then impending Dangers in their Gowns; this Motion was rejected by the Majority, and ſtill depending on his Protection, who ſtills the Winds, and the raging of the Seas.

The French had not been two days in *Dublin* when they murdered two or three Proteſtant Clothiers, in a part of the City called the *Comb*; for that great Crime of protecting their Wives from being made Proſtitutes to the French, of which Inhuman Act no notice was ever taken, more than if two Dogs had been ſhot. About the ſame time ſome of them took a Country-Maid that came to Market with her Father, and defloured her in the open Street at Noon-day. Many ſuch barbarous pieces of Villany has been perpetrated by thoſe Blood-ſuckers, whoſe continual Practice was in all Parts of the World where they have been, to burn and demoliſh ſuch Places as were not tenable by them; and ſo they moved in their Councils, that that famous City of *Dublin* ſhould be dealt with; firſt to ſhut up the Proteſtants in the Churches and Hoſpitals, and then if they loſt the day, to ſet Fire to all, whereby not only the City, but the Proteſtants alſo ſhould be deſtroyed; whereupon the Iriſh City Papiſts, and thoſe of the Army apply'd themſelves to their King, and told him they ſhould ſuffer in that Expedition, as well as the Proteſtants; and that they would not draw a Sword in his Defence, unleſs all thoughts of burning the City were ſet aſide, and declared that as ſoon as they ſaw or heard of any appearance of Fire, they would fly from his Service and ſubmit to King *Williams* Mercy, of which, now they have had a good Experiment, and we hope to have that account of thoſe uſurping intruding Ruffians, which *Count D'avaux* propheſied at the landing of General *Lauzun* and the French; ſaid *D'avaux* to *Lauzun*, You are come

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to be a Sacrifice for a poor ſpirited and cowardly People, whoſe Souldiers will never Fight, and whoſe Officers would never obſerve Orders, and therefore they would meet with the ſame Fate his Maſters Army met with at the Siege of *Candia*, that is, to be waſted and deſtroyed, thoſe that came to relieve not ſtanding by them; and thus we ſee the wonderful Work of God (who has portected the Proteſtants in *Dublin*) delivered them from *Pharoah* and his Hoſts on the fourth day of this Inſtant *July*, Our gracious Deliverer King *William*, and his Royal Conſort Queen *Mary* were proclaimed KING and QUEEN in *Dublin*, by the command, and in the preſence of his Grace the Duke of *Ormond*, without any great loſs on our ſide, and with wonderful ſatisfaction, and unexpreſſible Joy to thoſe poor Proteſtants, who were upon the ſame Day releaſed from their Bondage.

FINIS.

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